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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

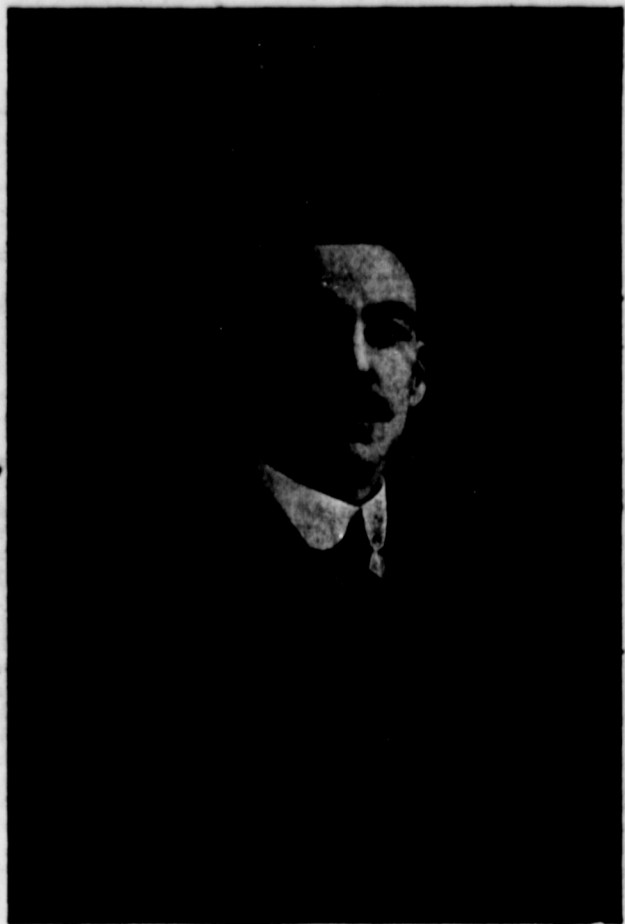
Vol. XV.

Five Cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 30, 1913.

One Dollar a Year.

No. 18



German D. Holliday

GERMAN D. HOLLIDAY.

Republican Nominee for Representative.

Mr. Holliday is one of the reliable business men of Madison County, and as Police Judge of Berea has shown himself fearless, uncorruptible, and public-spirited. While interested in all public questions, he has never been a politician or office seeker. In nominating him to represent Madison County in our State Legislature, the Republicans have aimed to present the name of a man whom voters of all parties would see reason for supporting.

Mr. Holliday's platform is a very simple one. He stands for fair play and equal justice to all, and is pledged, if elected, to work not for any one section or party but for the interests of all the people.

Mr. Holliday has taken an interest in the improvement of our tax

system from the beginning of agitation on this subject, and will be prepared to forward such movements to the best advantage. No man is better posted regarding the measures necessary for equalizing taxation. The prosperity of the whole state will be advanced by having the corporations, which are exploiting our natural resources, like coal, lumber, gas, oil, etc., bear their due share in the burdens of taxation.

Holliday also stands for the welfare of the educational institutions which are one of the chief glories of this county. He is a temperance man in practice and principle, and will be in position to do everything possible for maintaining and improving our temperance legislation. The men who believe in this platform should take great pleasure in supporting a candidate like Mr. Holliday.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Contains articles by Judge T. J. Coyle and Professor J. R. Robertson on the Amendments, page 5. Don't miss them!

More information concerning the greatest corn show and public school fair ever held in Eastern Kentucky, page 3.

A home corner for women, and a song for the young folks, page 7.

Description of a sample ballot, page 4.

The latest news from home and abroad.

Many other interesting things too numerous to mention.

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WORLD NEWS

Conditions in Mexico.

The election returns indicate that not sufficient votes were cast to constitute a legal choice for the president. Unofficial estimates indicate that less than 10,000 out of 80,000 eligible voters went to the polls. It is expected that the Congress will declare the election void.

England With the United States.

Reports from London indicate that the English government will act in conjunction with the United States with respect to Mexican affairs. The recognition of Huerta by England will be null after the election, and England will be free to consider a new course of action in harmony with the United States.

Monterey Captured.

The Constitutionalists announce the capture of Monterey by their forces. Machine guns were turned upon the city for twenty-four hours preceding the capture of it, with the result that many were killed and wounded and property damaged to the extent of several million dollars. The siege lasted ten days. Monterey is one of the state capitals and a most important strategic point.

It is the headquarters of U. S. Consul General Hanna who rendered such important service to the government during the Spanish-American war.

The Powers to Act with U. S.

Announcement is made that the European powers will take no action in Mexican affairs without first consulting with the state department of the United States government.

Latin America.

President Wilson in a speech at Mobile, Alabama, before the Southern Commercial Congress in the presence of a score or more of South American diplomats, spoke in high praise of the achievements of the Latin-American states in the face of adverse circumstances; especially in the matter of securing loans. He predicts that the result of the Panama canal will be in a great measure to free these states from certain hard conditions. He also declared for a policy of friendship on terms of honor between the United States and Latin-American countries.

Election Day At Hand

Next Tuesday is Election, and what is it all for?

It is to select men to look after the interests of the people in different ways. Each man elected is to be a public servant. Each one will be pledged and sworn to act not for himself, nor for his friends, but for the good of all the people.

If we have good men elected it will help the prosperity of every home. If we have bad men, or weak men, elected it will hurt the prosperity of every home.

And every voter is bound to vote for the best men. The voter must not vote for the benefit of his friend as against the public good. And he dare not sell his vote for a price. **The vote is a trust. The voter is a trustee.** He is given the vote to use first and only for the public good.

Good and Bad Democrats

While the democrats do not constitute a majority, there are so many of them that it is mighty good for the public welfare that some of them are patriotic and wise. Just now, by accident, they hold control of the national government. The good democrats with Wilson at their head have done some things they promised to do in their platform and which many republicans desired them to do for the public welfare. But now the other wing of the party is showing its power.

They have made two determined and successful assaults on the civil service. In the Tariff Bill they provide that the collectors of income tax shall be appointed without examination, in the urgent Emergency Bill they provide that the assistant collectors of internal revenue shall be appointed without examination.

Senator William Hughes of New Jersey, one of the good democrats, in opposing this quoted the recent democratic platform:

"We denounce the republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examination for office in the interest of favorites."

"Here we are," says Senator Hughes, "in a democratic platform denouncing precisely the thing we are ask to vote for in these democratic measures."

Much depends upon whether good democrats or bad democrats control the party. In this case Kentucky's big Senator, Ollie James, joined in the attack upon the civil service reform.

Do You Understand The Citizen?

THE CITIZEN is a first class newspaper and something more. It differs from the ordinary money-making newspaper just as a church differs from an insurance company. An insurance company benefits its members, but its object is to make money. The church benefits its members first, last, and all the time, and spends its efforts for the good of the whole community.

Now THE CITIZEN brings you news. It searches out the Eastern Kentucky news which no other paper carries, and it sifts the world's news so as to give you the things that are important. But besides this, it looks out for the interest of the people in all ways. An example is the series of articles by Professor Smith, beginning in this issue, on the Mountain Problem. THE CITIZEN desires to visit every mountain home and to have its mission understood.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Nov. 27. Designated as day for Thanksgiving.

On October 23rd, President Wilson designated Thursday, November 27th, as Thanksgiving day, and issued the following—his first Thanksgiving proclamation:

"The season is at hand in which it has been our long respected custom as a people to turn in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His manifold mercies and blessings to us as a nation. The year that has just passed has been marked in a peculiar degree by manifestation of His gracious and beneficent providence. We have not only had peace throughout our own borders and with the nations of the world, but that peace has been brightened by constantly multiplying evidences of genuine friendship, of mutual sympathy and understanding and of the happy operation of many elevating influences both of ideal and of practice.

"The nation has been prosperous not only, but has proved its capacity to take calm counsel amidst the rapid movement of affairs and deal with its own life in a spirit of candor, righteousness and comity. We have seen the practical completion of a great work at the Isthmus of Panama, which not only exemplifies the nation's abundant resources to accomplish what it will, and the distinguished skill and capacity of its public servants, but also promises the beginning of a new age, of new contracts, new neighborhoods, new sympathies, new bonds and new achievements of co-operation and peace.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation," and peace on earth, good will toward men, furnish the only foundations upon which can be built the lasting achievements of the human spirit. The year has brought the satisfactions of work well done and fresh visions of our duty which will make the work of the future better still.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 27th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 23rd day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

"WOODROW WILSON.
By the President:
"W. J. BRYAN, Secretary of State."
(seal)

The Citizen Premiums

The Citizen is not out to make money.

Every cent The Citizen makes is turned in toward making the paper better.

We use an expensive paper for our printing, and good type, and in all ways spend lavishly to make The Citizen as good as it can possibly be.

We get no money from any political party, and none from advertisements of liquor or tobacco or dishonest schemes or fake medicines.

We cannot furnish the paper for less than one dollar a year, sixty cents for six months, thirty-five cents for three months. Send in a postal order today, payable to The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

at one time, with the cash we will send:

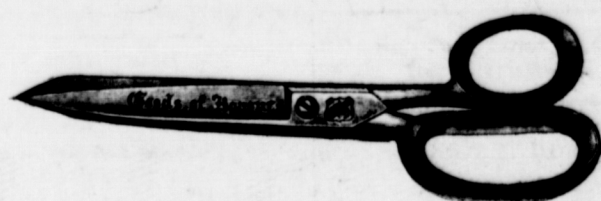
5 copies one year for \$4.00.
5 copies six months for \$2.00.
5 copies three months for \$1.00.

Here is the chance for teachers and preachers to confer a lasting benefit upon the people they are working for. This offer is only temporary, and will be withdrawn in a short time.

INDIVIDUAL PREMIUMS.

As already explained The Citizen is so costly a paper to edit and publish that we cannot reduce the price. We have, however, secured three good bargains for our readers.

Any person who sends us one dollar for a new subscription or a re-



The scissors are six inches long, razor steel, strongly hinged, with black japanned handles.

FOR TEACHERS AND PREACHERS CLUB RATES.

Very often a teacher wishes to have a number of copies of The Citizen in his school, to use for supplementary reading, and to interest the scholars in current events and in improvement in school, home and farm.

Very often a preacher wishes to have the leading families in his congregation take The Citizen so that they shall have the Sunday School lesson, and so that they shall all be thinking about the good things that the paper brings.

When any teacher or preacher sends in five names and addresses

newal may by adding twenty-five cents receive a premium worth one dollar. There are three premiums to choose from, one for men and two for women: a jack-knife, a pair of scissors, and a book—the Household Guide.

The Knife is razor steel, white or black rough horn handle. The Household Guide is a well bound book of 48 pages, illustrated. Here are some of the things it contains:

Rules for Good Health.
Care of the sick, home remedies, babies and children.
Beauty, Manners and Amusements.
Home Management, Complete Cook Book.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Voluntary Arbitration.

Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, addressed the American Mining Congress, urging voluntary arbitration on all questions between employers and employees, as a remedy for labor misunderstandings.

Swat the Rats.

Seattle, Washington, is spending thousands of dollars in tearing down condemned wooden buildings, constructing cement basements and otherwise making the water front as rat proof as possible. This is to prevent an outbreak of the bubonic plague caused by rats infesting the water front of the city.

Dry Farming Congress.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, is the seat of the International Dry Farming Congress.

The purpose is to discuss the best method of conserving the water supply, to provide moisture for the crops during the dry months and to study land preparation and crops best suited to dry climates.

Old Congress Hall Re-dedicated.

Congress Hall, in historic Independence Square, Philadelphia, where the Senate and House of Representatives sat from 1790 to 1800 was re-dedicated Saturday, Oct. 25th. President Wilson presided, making an address comparing men and things of those times with the present.

U. S. Battleships Visit Europe.

The flower of the U. S. Navy left Hampton Roads, Oct. 25th, on a cruise which will take them into the Mediterranean Sea, and show the European Powers just what we have in the way of sea fighters. The Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont, Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio were the battleships, chosen as the pick of the navy.

Troops Go to Mexican Border.

The War Department orders the transfer of the Fifteenth Cavalry, commanded by Col. Joseph Garrard, of Garrard County, Kentucky, to the Mexican border at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. At present the command is stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, near Washington, D. C.

Bird Feathers Cannot Pass Thru Custom House.

The Custom officers have been encountering trouble under the new tariff law, aigrettes or similar plumage, on or off hats, are absolutely prohibited from passing thru a United States Custom house.

Twenty-seven Bibles per Minute. The United States leads all the (Continued on Page Five.)

Roads Worked Despite Bad Weather.

Many Counties responded enthusiastically to the Governor's proclamation and much work was done thruout the state. Altho rain hindered work in several Counties. Those prevented by the weather postponed their efforts until a dryer season.

From Jessamine County comes the word that their roads need no repairing, while the farmers of Montgomery County declare that they pay enough taxes to keep the roads and want the County to do the work.

But the most of Kentucky could put many days' work on the roads without over improving them and most farmers see that it pays abundant profits to do all they can to keep up good roads.

Educational Meeting at Winchester.

The annual conference of the Ashland District Educational Association was held last Friday.

The main feature of the opening session was a speech by John E. Garner in which he made some noteworthy comments on Kentucky's educational laws. This speech will be printed next week. Look for it. Kentucky Students Make a Fine Showing at Chicago.

The National Student's dairy cattle judging contest was held at the National Dairy Show at Chicago last Saturday. Sixteen State Universities were represented by three of their best men.

The Kentucky students received high honors, winning second place as a team on all classes judged and first place on Ayrshires. H. K. Gayle was first out of forty-eight students in Ayrshire judging and G. C. Richardson was first in Holstein judging.

The latter won a \$400 scholarship offered by the American Holstein Breeders Association.

The competing States ranked as follows: Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Virginia, Kansas and Michigan.

We must take first place next time!

Meeting of Kentucky Synod.

Presbyterians of the Kentucky Synod northern branch, embracing the five Presbyteries of this State, Princeton, Logan, Louisville, Ebenezer and Transylvania, are having their annual session at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church in Louisville.

(Continued on Page Five.)

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Advertising rates on application.



MEMBER OF KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

No. 2. School Exhibitions.

No school term is complete without an exhibition. Nothing can take the place of an exhibition for stirring up interest among pupils and parents. It need not be a great or difficult affair. It can easily be so managed as to help and not hinder the regular work of the school. By the first of November, the teacher's plans should be completed and the whole district beginning to talk about school exhibitions. There should be a closing exhibition, so that the school will close in a burst of glory and not dwindle down and die of neglect at the end. But in advance of this final exhibition there should be one or two "Visitors' Days" or "Friday afternoons," in which students will give something of an exhibition and they and the teacher will learn how to do it!

First of all, there should be a little music. The Citizen publishes this week one good and simple piece, and we shall give others as the weeks go on. It is the teacher's business to know how to teach singing. If he is so unfortunate not to be a singing master, he can probably find some older student or neighbor in the district who will step in to help in this matter. But the poorest kind of singing is better than no singing at all. It unifies the school, it touches the imagination and the heart.

Secondly, there should be an actual exhibition of school work. People say the "spelling match" is old-fashioned. So are peaches and cream, but we never get enough of either. From the very beginning the teacher should be saving up the common words which are likely to be misspelled. It is not well to search for rare and unused words.

And there should be some number work, which the whole school will listen to with interest and which visitors will appreciate and enjoy. A few problems from Calfee's Rural Arithmetic on measuring lumber, or giving a balanced ration for stock, will be splendid. And a set of questions on history or geography, or a grammar lesson which should be "parsed," and bring out the meaning of some familiar law or passage of scripture, will be a matter of interest to everybody.

And in the third place, there is "speaking pieces." Nothing develops a child or older scholar more than committing to memory some fitting piece and reciting it before the school. The one caution is that it should be recited naturally. Be very careful that before the pupil begins to learn his piece, he perfectly understands every word of it.

Then there should be a number of rehearsals after school. A good teacher never sees his pupils grow so rapidly as when they are thus taught to express fine sentiments in a natural and forceful way. The Citizen is providing this week one or two pieces suitable for declamation, and will furnish others later. Every thoughtful teacher will have a scrap book in which he has saved up good pieces.

Two matters of planning are necessary. In the first place see to it that each piece is appropriate to the scholar, simple pieces for the little children, and things more advanced for those older. And in the second place see that the program is like a well-matched bouquet with different kinds of pieces—some humorous, some pathetic, some practical, so that the audience will have a "Balanced Ration."

JUST A LITTLE SMILE



The Knowing Agent.

Transient—Kindly tell me whether this ticket will allow me to stop over here?

Station Agent—It depends. What do you want to stop for?

Transient—To visit some rather distant relatives of mine, the Jinkses.

Station Agent—Then you'll have plenty of time. This ticket is good for the next train.

Transient—See here. Do you know how long I intend to stop?

Station Agent—Not exactly; but I know the Jinkses—Puck's Quarterly.

Headquarters.

"Do you have as much trouble finding your cuff and collar buttons as you used to?"

"No; I always find 'em in one place now."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I go to the vacuum cleaner."

—Judge.

The Boy Reasons.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Are marriages made in Heaven?"

"Yes, my boy."

"And where are the divorces made?"

"In Hades."

"Then Hades is the Reno of Heaven, pop?"

Explained.

Mother—What is Elsie crying for?

Tommie—'Cause I won't give her some of my cake.

"Well, why don't you give her some?"

"'Cause we're playing Suffragettes, and I want her to be on a hunger-strike."

OTHER KIND OF TEARS.



Mr. Smithson—I went to see a performance of "Othello" last night and I don't believe I have a tear left in my system today.

Mrs. Johnson—Does a tragedy generally make you cry?

Mr. Smithson—This one did. It was by an amateur company, and I laughed until I cried.

Watch Your Angoras.

We now will have the greatest Biggest battleship afloat. Now let each warlike nation Keep its eye upon its goat.

Disenchanted.

Inquiring Friend—When you take one of those long automobile trips doesn't the shifting landscape finally become monotonous?

Returned Vacationist—Distressingly; you have to remove so much of it from your person every day before you can sit down comfortably to your dinner!

Statesman's Trials.

"You must remember not to forget the folks back home," advised the veteran statesman.

"There is small chance of my having a chance to forget them so long as there are jobs to fill," replied the new representative.

Friendly but Noncommittal.

"The custom of sending postcards has grown to a wonderful extent."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "and I'm afraid American politics will never be safe until we substitute postcards for letters."

Cinches.

Gabe—I hear Wise is broke.

Steve—Why, that's funny. He claims he never took a chance in his life.

Gabe—He didn't. He had a lot of sure things.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Twickenbury.

"Yes," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "I had a dreadful fall on the consecrated sidewalk in front of the church. Why, I was unconscious for two whole hours."—Christian Register.

Naturally.

"I thought the arctic explorer's manner was rather reserved."

"Naturally, it was somewhat distant."

JUST CONVERSATION.

That women can smile, scrap, kiss and throw the harpoon into each other at the same time was demonstrated by a story told at a recent banquet by Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa.

Some time ago, the senator said, a woman called on a female acquaintance whom she had not seen for several years. Fond embrace, kisses and all that sort of thing, and then the chirp began.

"Just think, Mary," observed the hostess an hour later, "it has been nearly ten years since we last met!"

"Yes, dearie," responded the caller, with a pointed glance at the other. "Ten long years! But you don't show your age one bit!"

"Do you really think so, Mary?" was the delighted rejoinder of the hostess. "I know it, dear," was the positive rejoinder of Mary. "When you went to the kitchen a few minutes ago I noticed that you had torn it out of the family Bible."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Her Sole Qualification.

Mrs. Bagrox—Tell me, professor, will my daughter ever become a great pianist?

Herr Vogelschnitzle—I cannot tell.

Mrs. Bagrox—But has she none of the qualifications necessary for a good musician?

Herr Vogelschnitzle—Ach! Yah, matam; she has two hands!—Puck.

VERY MUCH BUSINESS.



Old Mr. Gotrox—Didn't you see that sign out there, "No admittance except on business?"

Tom Allnerv—Sure. I came to ask you for your daughter's hand.

A Grim Pursuit.

This facing wolves may make flesh creep. But all I have to say is this—it's mighty hard to keep your creditors at bay.

Interested Parties.

"Anybody object to the pardon of this murderer?" inquired the governor.

"Nobody but the florists," answered his secretary.

"I see; they have sold a lot of flowers for him. But I can't let them hold up the pardon. There'll be other murderers along."

Worth That Much, Anyway.

Mrs. Exe—How could you lie so to Mr. Dauber about that absurd picture he has at the exhibition. You told him his picture was worth the price of admission alone.

Exe—Well, Great Scott! the frame is worth more than 50 cents, isn't it?

Veiled Sarcasm.

Cooper—I say, Hooper, was Doctor Blinker guilty of a joke in his prayer for our public officials this morning?

Hooper—How?

Cooper—Didn't you notice that he prayed for the blessing of the Lord upon those who gayed the people?—Puck.

EDUCATION TOO LATE.



"Marriage is an education."

"Yes, you have to get married before you know enough not to!"

Subtle Flattery.

He talked in his sleep. And mentioned "her" name. But "she" was his wife. So he suffered no blame.

A New Department.

"That new manager is a wonder," declared the department store head. "As to how?"

"Has a bargain sale every day, and sells nearly every woman an accident policy before the rush begins."

The Difference.

"There is one essential difference between the activities of a fireman and of a policeman."

"What is it?"

"While the fireman runs out, the policeman runs in."

On the Wing.

"A fly away pair," he said.

"Yes; she's a social butterfly and he's an amateur aviator."

PORCUPINE SHOTS THE FIRST MATE

Only One of Its Kind in Captivity Has Fun With Ship's Crew.

MONKEYS THAT SING

Vessel Also Brought From South America Snakes With Hind Legs, a Man Milliner and Good News for the Women, and Other Things.

New York.—Rear Admiral Noah and his quartered oak ark had nothing on the Allemanina, which arrived the other day from Carthage, Colombia, bearing a yellow porcupine, with black and white stripes, a first mate who eats his meals standing up, ten monkeys that sing, snakes with hind legs, a man milliner and good news for the women.

John Joseph Smith, who hunts strange beasts for zoos, was responsible for the animals on the passenger list. It was he who discovered the striped porcupine, the only one in captivity, according to Mr. Smith.

On the first day out from Carthage, the Mr. Porc disappeared. Frantic search of the ship, including the captain's cellarette, failed to disclose its hiding place.

At the end of a hard watch First Mate Lyons went to his cabin, donned his pink mercerized pajamas and crawled into his berth. He didn't crawl out, however, but shot out with a wild yell and six quills protruding from the injured portions of his anatomy.

Following him came a striped streak. Lyons ran out on deck, but the streak kept on his trail, uttering savage noises that sounded like those of an angry sow protecting her young.

Just as Lyons was preparing to face his pursuer and fight for his life, the cook darted out of the galley with a large dishpan. He clamped the pan



Shot Out With a Wild Yell.

down over the porc, and the life of Lyons, together with his future comfort, was saved.

Mr. Smith was glad to find the precious porcupine, and Mr. Lyons was glad to have him take charge of the animal.

The collector also brought in ten so-called "howling monkeys." They are of a species that have never before thrived in captivity, but Mr. Smith has found a way to keep them alive.

Knowing that the food given their kind in the zoos has been responsible for most of the deaths, he sacrificed one monkey to science. After investigating the contents of its stomach he was able to work on the proper diet, which consists chiefly of bananas and a weed resembling our own fresh catnip.

The snakes with the hind legs are of a species of python. They have two distinctly developed limbs near the tail, and hang from the branches of trees with these legs and drop on their prey.

Charles Kurzman, a wealthy New York dealer in millinery, also came on the Allemanina. He had been in South America investigating the aligrette trade.

The Colombian government has had great success cultivating aligrettes, or small white herons, and has discovered a way to extract the feathers without injuring the birds. Mr. Kurzman thinks the law which now prohibits the wearing of aligrettes will be repealed in this country when the Colombian supply begins to reach this port. The cultivated aligrettes cost \$450 a pound, wholesale.

A New Description.

Cleveland, O.—In a cross petition for divorce, Samuel B. Robinson describes his mother-in-law as a "permanent fixture in my household," and one of the principal causes of his marital troubles.

Sold His Whiskers.

Murrayville, Ill.—George McAllister sacrificed his long, silky mustache for \$10, auctioning it to the highest bidder, to boost the building fund of the Methodist church.

ELECTRIC "SPANKER" MAKES BOYS BEHAVE

No Unruly Pupils Since Reputation of the "Persuader" Became Generally Known.

Huntington, W. Va.—Two small schools in this city where discipline has always been a matter of the instructors' strength of arm, have been transformed by means of an electric "spanker" into institutions of learning with the best average deportment of all the schools in the city, according to Superintendent Wilson M. Foulke. Both schools known for years as unruly, had so exhausted the patience of the school board as to force that



Delivers Five Sharp Blows a Second.

body to adopt heroic measures to put down the general bad behavior of the pupils.

A day or so after the school season opened a carpenter and an electrician appeared at one of the schools and began the installation of a "spanker" in a small ante room where the children had access at all times, when the school sessions were not on. As the "spanker" gradually assumed shape, and the electric connections were made, the unruly pupils began to ask question and finally they were given a demonstration of its ability to administer punishment. Working on the same system as an electric vibratory massage machine the "spanker" delivers about five sharp blows a second. After several of the boys had allowed themselves to be used as subjects for a test of the spanker they had some stories to tell of its punishing powers.

Immediately the spanker was completed in one school, it was installed in the other institution where rules were rarely obeyed. The reputation of the machine, however, had gone before it and no one cared to test its corrective powers. According to Superintendent Foulke, since the "persuaders" have been installed and their abilities become known, not one unruly pupil can be found in either school, and better still, the average of both schools for the first school month will be the highest of all the schools in the city, something hitherto unheard of.

HE TORE DOWN TOMBSTONES

Insane man, Denied Death and Resurrection, Tears Down Scores of Gravestones.

Shreveport, La.—I wanted to see if the Saviour was a man of his word," was the only explanation Abraham Walchansky gave the police for wrecking Oakland cemetery.

Oakland contains the bodies of many of the leading families of Shreveport and more than twenty graves were torn up and tombstones of many others overturned.

Walchansky is a young man of good family. Recently he is said to have manifested symptoms of being unbalanced mentally. Previous to that he had attracted attention by his peculiar religious beliefs.

One morning he visited the cemetery and laid himself at full length on a grave, expecting, he explained, to die peacefully and have the Saviour resurrect him.

Death did not arrive as per expectations, and in a fit of rage Walchansky rose and began his work of destruction.

He tore down headstones, and when the police arrived they found a score of these scattered over the walks and in the pathways.

Walchansky was released from the parish prison after having telephoned a merchant that he intended to kill him. The authorities gathered him in time to prevent bloodshed.

Child Falls Two Stories; Uninjured.

Paterson, N. J.—When Louis Benjamin's doll fell from the second story of his home here, the two-year-old child followed the toy. His distracted mother met him on the stairway as he was returning with the doll. The child was uninjured.

Caught With the Goods.

New York.—A moving picture film 1,000 feet long was wound about the body of Victor Weiss when he was arrested by police who charge him with robbing a film company's plant.

The Saloon Is Ashamed of Its Best Customers.

THE MODERATE DRINKER.

He is a Menace Not Only to Himself, but to Others.

By L. D. MASON, M. D.

A prevalent and popular fallacy is that the moderate drinker may always remain as such, that moderate drinking is always under control and the habit can be left off at any time and always kept within the limitations of safety and sobriety. This false doctrine has ruined more lives than any other argument brought forward to sustain the habitual and moderate use of alcoholic beverages.

The drink habit is accretive and progressive. Tolerance is easily established, and larger quantities are required to meet the daily growing demand. It is exceptional for the moderate drinker to remain as such. As a rule all immoderate, habitual drunkards were once moderate drinkers. Reception to this does not prove the rule, and no amount of specious sophistry can alter the natural sequence in this particular. The accustomed dose under normal conditions will not be sufficient under abnormal conditions.

The term moderate or temperate use of alcoholic beverages is not definite. There is not any established or definitely ascertained quantity that we can use daily or habitually within the bounds of safety and exclude any possibility of mental or moral or physical degeneration. This is especially true of the reformed man or the man with hereditary tendencies or diseases or injuries affecting the cerebro spinal axis—that is, the brain or spinal cord or chronic painful conditions in which the alcohol in some form is used for its anesthetic or narcotic effect.

The constant, habitual use of alcoholic beverages even in so called moderation is more dangerous than its occasional excessive use. Personally, moral considerations excepted, the occasional excessive drinker is safer physically than the everyday habitual moderate drinker, for the latter keeps his blood up to a certain percentage constantly alcoholized, while the former, at least during the interval between his debauches, has a chance of recovering a normal blood current.

In the great majority of cases of habitual drunkards the parents or grandparents used alcohol in moderation habitually or in excess. In a study of 600 cases that came under my supervision, in which I made a study of the family history, none escaped the record of antecedent degeneracy from various forms of narcotics, nervous disease, consumption and other conditions of alcoholic degeneration, there being evidence enough to demonstrate the relative sequence between drinking parents and a drunken posterity.

I believe that the starting point of the alcoholic degenerate can be traced not infrequently to the so called moderate habitual use of alcohol in some form by a respectable, temperate, immediate progenitor who was never drunk and who prided himself on his self restraint, and yet this paragon of virtue and respectability was giving to the world, through his poisoned blood although moderately alcoholized, it is true, a posterity of physical and mental weaknesses and ignorantly and unconsciously starting a race of neurotics, idiots and lunatics and begetting a long line of alcoholic degenerates. And how many families in this land of ours are free from the alcoholic taint in the direct or collateral branches extending even to one generation back?

Big Business Men Total Abstemious.

An investigation into the personal habits of twenty-eight of the biggest business men in the country shows that twenty-two of them are total abstainers. These are men whose judgment is valued in business affairs, whose opinions carry weight. They are men whose example it is safe to follow.

AN OFFICIAL WARNING.

The following temperance manifesto has been indorsed by the Prussian minister of education and is to be shortly sent out by the German health office to be posted in public places:

Do not give your child a single drop of wine.

Not a drop of beer.

Not a drop of spirits.

Why?

Because alcohol in every form and even in small doses injures children.

How?

First.—It checks their physical and intellectual development.

Second.—Consumption of spirits brings with it exhaustion and causes weariness and inattention in school children.

Third.—Alcohol helps to increase disobedience to parents.

Fourth.—It causes sleeplessness and premature nervousness.

Fifth.—It causes infant mortality.

Sixth.—It weakens the body's powers of resistance and prepares the ground in this way for many sicknesses.

Seventh.—It increases the duration of various sicknesses.

Eighth.—It awakens thirst continually and can in this way make men habitual drinkers.

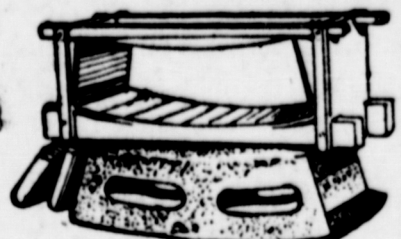
COST OF SMALL SILOS

Suitable Receptacle Can Be Constructed Quite Cheaply.

Farmer is Handy With Tools and Does Not Have to Employ Workmen to Help Tank May Be Built at Reasonable Cost.

The first silos built in this country were much too large for the average farmer, and the expense was so great as to deter many men from building. During the past five or six years, however, plans have been greatly modified and today a very good silo can be built for \$200 up.

The cost of a stave silo is probably less than that of any other. One that is 16 feet in diameter and about 35 feet high will hold 150 tons; and this can be constructed at a cost around \$200. If a farmer is handy with tools, and does not have to employ a carpenter, it can be done for a little less. Manufacturers now make excellent stave silos and ship them knocked



Home-Made Mold for Concrete Blocks.

down, ready to put up at almost any price to suit. The objection to stave silos is that they are liable to shrink in the summertime and need more repairing than those made of stone, cement, brick and other materials.

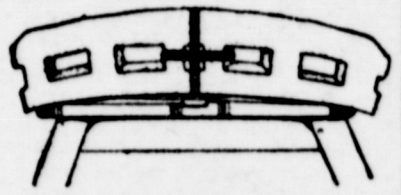
It is, of course, good policy to build permanently when one can afford to do so. And, in fact, it is a question whether a cheap silo is ever worth while.

A silo 20 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold about 200 tons and if built of stone, the cost will reach between \$550 and \$700. A brick silo of the same size would cost about \$350 to \$400.

The tendency now is toward silos of about 16 feet in diameter, and 30 to 32 feet high. The board silo has been found to be less desirable in many respects. An all-concrete silo, 16 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will cost around \$800, but if properly constructed it will last for many years.

A popular form of silo is of cement block construction. The inside diameter should be 16 feet and not more than 30 feet high. The blocks for this form of silo are made from portable molds, and have a face of 2x16 inches.

A silo of this kind was constructed by the Michigan station and consisted of 28 tiers of blocks. Those of the lower 12 tiers are hollowed and 10 inches thick. Those of the next 14



Form of Block Used in Concrete Silos.

tiers are hollow and 8 inches thick, while the upper 12 tiers are solid and 6 inches thick.

The materials used were gravelly sand and cement, 5 to 1. One barrel of cement will make 16 eight-inch blocks; 700 blocks are required for a silo of this size. They should be laid in a rich cement mortar, two parts sand and one part cement. This silo has three doorways, each three tiers deep and 36 inches wide. The lower doorway rests upon the sixth tier block above the floor and each doorway is separated from the next above by five tiers of blocks.

This silo can be made on the farm. The forms are made of wood with front and back faces covered with sheet iron. The hollows in the blocks



A Semi-Pit Silo.

are formed by pieces of wood two inches thick, ten inches long, nine inches deep, and slightly tapering, so as to be easily removed after molding the block.

To mold a block, the mold is set on its side on a floor or plank. The wooden pieces are set on end on the floor within the mold and in such a position as to form the hollows where they should be.

The wet material is then thoroughly tamped in around the wooden pieces in the mold and smoothed off on top. The wooden pieces are then taken out, the molds carefully loosened, lifted away from the block and set again. The blocks can be used after 48 hours, but it is much better to let them stand a week.

When the blocks are placed in the wall they are reinforced by a No. 8 wire laid in the mortar above every alternating tier.

Three active men can make about 100 of these blocks in ten hours, and it will require about three weeks to complete the silo.

In constructing a permanent silo of either stone, brick, cement, or wood and plaster, it is advisable to employ



Octagonal Silo in Corner of Barn.

an expert in the building, because if they are not properly constructed they are liable to settle, show leaks, or prove unsatisfactory in many ways.

While the first cost may be considerable, it is always desirable to build on correct principles and with perfect mechanical skill, in order to save cost of repairs and loss of silage.

Manufacturers of silos will now undertake to contract for the erection of any kind of silo, supplying all materials and putting it up, ready for use. Most of the manufacturers of silos are reliable and their contracts may be depended upon.

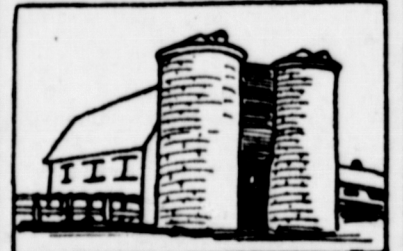
The essential features of a well-designed silo can be summed up briefly as follows:

1. The walls should be practically air-tight.

2. The inner surfaces of the wall should be smooth and perpendicular.

3. The inner surfaces of the walls should be free from corners. Round silos are more efficient and economical than other types.

4. The walls should be sufficiently non-conducting to prevent excessive



Home-Made Concrete Block Silo.

freezing, especially so when the silage is to be fed during cold weather.

5. The walls should be sufficiently firm or sufficiently well anchored to prevent cracking due to settling or racking due to wind.

6. The doors should be so designed that a minimum amount of silage has to be removed before they can be opened.

7. A good ladder should be provided with steps from 15 inches to 18 inches apart and at least 3 1/2 inches away from the silo or walls of the chute.

8. The foundation should be heavy, well made, and reach below the frost line.

9. A good roof makes the silo more durable, adds greatly to its appearance, and if tight assists materially in keeping the silage from freezing.

Silos which have the above features will be found convenient, cause little trouble, and, when properly filled, will keep the silage in perfect condition.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Don't overload your horses.

Never forget to salt all the stock.

Keep up the fight against the insects.

The nutritive value and digestibility of mutton rank quite high.

Losses from hog cholera are heaviest during late summer and fall.

It is the abuse and not the use of corn that condemns it as a poultry food.

Kerosene emulsion, properly applied, is an efficient remedy for hog lice.

Reliable statistics show that sheep are relatively free from diseases dangerous to man.

It will pay you to be careful in castrating pigs. Many are lost from careless and unclean work.

Do not place milk in a refrigerator compartment with onions or other food having a strong odor.

Never allow a little milk to remain in the slop barrel from day to day until it is rank with putrefaction.

Thorough cultivation not only kills weeds, but saves moisture and enables plants to stand drought better.

A cabbage hung where biddy can peck at it will not only balance her ration, but furnish entertainment for her as well.

If you have a standard-bred rooster, healthy and vigorous, keep him if you wish, but don't let him run with the laying flock.

Fruit gathered by deft-handed pickers will carry and sell better than that picked by those whose touch is heavy and clumsy.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Prof. Frank S. Montgomery, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

BEREA CORN SHOW.
November 8.

This will be the first really great corn show ever held in Eastern Kentucky. Everybody within ten miles of Berea and many from beyond this area will be here to see the great show of corn, vegetables, fruit, butter, baked goods, and needle work, and to meet all their friends.

Look over the prize list in last week's Citizen again and bring something to win one or more of the fine prizes.

All exhibits must be at the fairgrounds by 10:00 o'clock Saturday morning, November 8th.

The school exhibit and the baking and needle work will bring out all the boys and girls and their mothers as well as the men.

Come prepared for the day just as you do at Commencement.

65,000 Apple Trees to be Distributed in Hardin County.

The 65,000 apple trees presented without cost to the orchardmen of Hardin County, Ky., by the State Agricultural Department for an experimental orchard, will be distributed and planted within the next thirty days. The trees were shipped to Elizabethtown last May and planted in the High School campus to be transplanted this fall. The trees are in a first-class condition and bid fair to thrive when transplanted in the orchards of the county. The Hardin County Fruit Growers' Association held a meeting of the orchardmen Monday, October 20, to make arrangements for the distribution of the trees. A horticultural expert from the Agricultural department was present and gave instructions upon transplanting the trees, which will be under the care of the State for five years, or until the trees begin to bear. An expert will be present at intervals during this time to give free instructions in cultivating,

trimming and spraying the trees.

Fruit Growing in Central and Eastern Kentucky is taking on a new impetus by the reason of the fact that farmers are giving their orchards more attention. Growing fruit is a business that requires business methods. When well established a young orchard is the best asset on the farm. It embraces not only the fruit that grow on trees but the luscious strawberry, raspberry and other small fruits.

Now is the time to set out peach and apple trees. The recent rains have mellowed up the ground nicely, so large, deep holes can be dug easily to plant the trees in. If you have not ordered your trees do it at once and insist upon immediate delivery, so your trees can be in the ground by November 10th, where they will be ready to grow right on in the spring.

There is no doubt that this is to be one of the great fruit growing centers of the whole country and each and every farmer must begin to prepare for the great rush to fruit that is soon coming by selecting some good varieties of apples such as York Imperial, Grimes Golden, Winesap, Stamen Winesap and Delicious, and such peaches as Elberta, and Bell of Georgia. Make as definite plans to prune and spray your orchard as you do to feed your cows, and never attempt to raise fruit without cultivating the orchard in suitable crops.

Prof. Montgomery will be at your service for pruning demonstrations on Mondays during February and March, so write or see him soon if you want him to come to your orchard.

In March spraying will begin for scale and other troubles. The only orchards around Berea with fruit worth while were sprayed and there should be at least twenty people in this vicinity with spraying outfits next season. You can get them suitable to your needs at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 and they are as necessary to good fruit and truck growing as the cultivator is to corn.

BROKEN HEARTS A REALITY

We often hear of broken hearts, and usually with a smile of incredulity. Medical science has discovered that a literally broken heart is by no means as uncommon as one might fancy. Heart failure as a cause of death is about as satisfactory as to say "one dies for lack of breath," heart failure being merely a result of clearly defined conditions. Broken hearts can easily be brought about by a diet of sweetmeats, with a free use of fermented liquors. These weaken the tissues of the heart, and pave the way for a sudden dissolution. It has been supposed that the fatty degeneration of heart was an incurable disease, but this is another popular error, as such conditions are curable by a suitable diet and proper medical treatment.

WHERE MOTOR CARS ABOUND

Few South American cities, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, show as many automobiles in use as Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the number is increasing very considerably, according to a recent consular report. Recently no less than 115 high-priced cars entered the port and were sold. There are now more than 1,300 licensed cars in Montevideo, about 2,000 being the total for the whole republic. The main cause of this large number is the 100 miles of macadamized road which traverses a fine agricultural country. A motor car can negotiate all parts of the republic when the streams are not in flood. Or the machines in use those of American manufacture number about one-half of the total.

A King's Strange State



Among the picturesque petty kings of Dahomey who paid homage to the French General Bailoud recently was his dusky majesty of the Bassa, who made his appearance in state mounted upon a fine example of the wooden horse, set upon a wheeled stand, and drawn along by his ministers.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT



TAXPAYERS URGE GOOD ROADS

Representatives of Both Town and Country Vote in Favor of Tax to Create a State Fund.

There never has been in the past so much discontent over the discomfort of traveling over mud roads as there is at the present time. While it is well known that the making of hard roads in communities where there is no hard material must involve an enormous expense, yet more and more taxpayers are expressing a willingness to be taxed for permanent roads. This was plainly indicated at a road conference held in Des Moines, Ia., where 200 delegates composed of typical representatives of both town and country voted unanimously in favor of a one-mill tax to create a state aid fund, says the Iowa Homesteader. In the past the best that Iowa has been able to do along this line has been to support a non-salaried highway commission with but little power and with practically no money to work with.

This same conference endorsed almost unanimously the establishment of a permanent highway commission with ample power. In addition a recommendation was made to the legislature to submit the question of bonding the state for good roads purposes to the people at the next general election.

We appreciate the fact that this program is not endorsed by all the people and it is just possible that at the present time it may not meet with the endorsement of even a majority, but the rapidly changing feeling indicates that the time will soon come when all states of the corn belt will undertake the construction of permanent roads. This being the case the question of administration in the important one to decide. In this matter there are established precedents which may be safely followed and these precedents in every case tend in a greater or less degree to centralization. In other words, wherever good roads have been economically built in this country they have been built under the general supervision of the state under a plan of co-ordination with the county and with the township. No plan will every work out practically in the corn belt that does not in a large way leave with the locality the authority to say when they are willing to bear the expense of good roads. When it is decided to incur the expense of building permanent roads the township, county and state will as units find themselves compelled through the operation of a sound business principle to adopt plans and specifications prepared by the best available talent, whether this be furnished by the nation or by the state.

The most urgent need at the present time in all states of the corn belt is the classification of highways in order that the question for all time may be settled as to what constitutes main roads and which are the secondary highways. This recommendation was made to the legislature at the Iowa road conference referred to. When this plan is once carried out we will then know definitely the order in which our roads should be permanently improved. It is a well-known fact that 90 per cent. of the rural traffic is carried on over 10 per cent. of the highways and certainly the first move should be to improve this ten per cent. In the meantime we are strongly in favor of keeping the secondary roads in the best possible condition by the construction of suitable culverts wherever they are needed and by the sensible and compulsory use of the drag. There will always be large and important township and county duties so that no man need have fear that the adoption of permanent road administration will in any way interfere with the principle of local government.

BIG DISAPPOINTMENT IN OHIO

Buckeye State Failed to Pass Appropriation of \$50,000,000 to Improve Its Roads.

The greatest disappointment of last year was the vote of Ohio on the constitutional amendment to authorize the general assembly to issue bonds of the state in an amount not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and maintaining an inter-county system of wagon roads. The vote was: for, 272,527; against, 274,618; majority against, 2,091. This close vote was all the more unfortunate, because the issue was not decided on its merits. Forty-two amendments were voted on, and in the zeal to defeat some of them, thousands of voters slaughtered all. So, under the circumstances, it was probably surprising that the vote in favor was as large as it was. But it is a shock to find that such a state as Ohio out of 1,250,000 qualified voters less than 600,000 took the trouble to go to the polls to vote on constitutional amendments, and not all of these paid any attention to good roads.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2

BALAK AND BALAAM.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 22:1-4, 24:10-19. Read Numbers chs. 21-24. GOLDEN TEXT—"A double-minded man, unstable in all his ways." Jas. 1:8.

Following our last lesson the Israelites marched along the borders of the wilderness meeting with much opposition. In Num. 20 we are told of the death of Aaron. They met Arad (21:1-3) and overthrew him. Moving around Edom was a difficult process and the people became discouraged. Again they murmured against God and against Moses. Swift punishment followed in the form of fiery serpents, Num. 21:4-11. Confessing their sins Moses interceded on their behalf and the look at a brazen serpent suggested to them the necessary attitude of faith towards God. After sundry wanderings, the dwelling among the Amorites and the overthrow of sundry tribes, we come to their encounter with Balak. As they journeyed the report of their victories preceded them and Balak sought to protect himself against these strange "people come out of Egypt," by other means than that of war, for, said he, "they are covering the face of the earth." See Ex. 15:15.

Little Known About Balaam.

Here Balaam appears upon the scene. Little is known about him. He evidently had a knowledge of Jehovah and yet was a sorcerer or spiritist, dealing with evil spirits, and was, probably, a Midianite.

1. The Call to Curse, Ch. 22:1-4. There are six personal pronouns in verse; Balak sought to fight his wife with, to save his own face. He feared those whom God blessed. The world today hates those whom God blesses. Had Balak been wise he would have cast in his lot with Israel and not have miserably perished in battle along with his unwilling tool, Balaam. (See Num. 31:8, Josh. 13:23.)

Balaam at first refused Balak's invitation (v. 13), but Balak sends more exalted messengers and greater offers of honor and rewards, promising him honor in the kingdom if he would but curse Israel (v. 17). Balaam again returns word that this is impossible (v. 18) for he cannot go beyond the word of Jehovah, not that he was in sympathy with that word at all, but he was conscious of Jehovah's power.

II. A Challenge by the way, Ch. 22:22-35. The angel of Jehovah, as the agent of his anger, interposed to save Balaam from himself. Lust had so blinded his eyes that even an ass saw more clearly than he. God rebuked him and those who trafficked with evil spirits in order to produce results are mocked by the fact that a dumb ass found voice and spoke. Finally, after repeating his conditional permission that he was to speak only the word Jehovah was to give him, he is permitted to proceed with the "princes of Balak."

Balaam a Prophet.

III. The changeless message, Ch. 24. Read carefully the intervening chapters. In them we have the account of Balaam meeting Balak and of his brief but wonderful prophecy concerning Israel. Balaam gives us a wonderful description of one who is a prophet (24:16). He (1) "seeth the words of God," (2) "knoweth the knowledge of the most high," (3) "seeth the vision of the almighty." Verse 17 is a wonderful prophecy of the Lord Jesus, who is "a star," for he "lighteth every man who cometh into the world." (See also 2 Pet. 1:19.) He is called "a sceptre" because of his kingly way (see Lk. 1:32, 33, Heb. 1:8). From the context we read how once his lips were opened he declared a wonderful prophecy concerning those whom Balak considered his enemies and with prophetic eye he sees the coming glory of Israel. Balak's anger is kindled, and he seeks to drive Balaam away, but each time there comes forth from his lips one of these unwelcome prophecies. These marvelous prophecies which fell from Balaam's lips, as an instrument, taught that this entire world of evil is under control of Jehovah and its curses upon his people are important. He may even compel unwilling instruments, if useful, to become agents for the accomplishment of his purposes. Balaam's sad end strikingly illustrates the fact that a man may admire the ideal of righteousness and the beauty of holiness and yet failing to yield his own life to those principles fail utterly in the consummation of his life and his influence. He taught Israel to sin.

The Golden Text. It would almost seem that James must have had Balaam in mind when he wrote these words. Double-minded means "two-minded" and unstable means that we lack foundation, are "not fastened down." James is speaking of the lack of wisdom which may be supplied by asking him who gives liberally, but admonishes us to ask in faith, "nothing wavering." This is a picture of all men who, knowing God, yet deny his power, and for the greed of gain refuse to yield to his claim and so fall in the realization of their true selves.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.Better furniture at Welch's (ad)
Miss Nina King visited with her sister, Bertha, in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Nettie Treadway of Paint Lick has been spending several days with her friends in Berea.

Miss Estella Bicknell was at home over Sunday.

Have you seen Welch's new Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishing Department? (ad)

Miss Nettie Scrivner of Richmond spent the week-end with her parents in Berea.

Rev. C. S. Knight preached to a large audience at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. Burdette accompanied by her son, Charles, left last Friday for the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mann, in Cleveland, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Spence were the guests of John Fortune and family Sunday at Whites Station.

It's no odds what you want you can find it at Welch's (ad)

Mr. James A. Adams visited relatives in Richmond Sunday.

Mrs. Louis J. Hopkins, who has been spending several weeks at Boone Tavern in rest and recreation, has returned to her home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Jack Baffle and family have moved into Mrs. B. R. Robinson's property on Chestnut Street.

Get those shoes at Welch's. (ad)

Mrs. Goodrich of Lexington is visiting relatives in Berea this week.

Mr. Andrew Isaacs is erecting a new dwelling on the north side of High Street.

Miss Zelma Winkler of North Carolina, a former student of Berea, stopped off on her way home from Casper, Wyoming, where she has been visiting Miss Hazel Conwell, a student of last year.

Get that stove at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. Will Jones is home for a few days.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Conn, who is ill with diphtheria, is some better.

Many Berea friends will be interested to know of the arrival of a baby girl in the family of Prof. and Mrs. Howard, as announced in a letter to Mrs. Calfee. Prof. Howard is now Dean of the Normal Department of the Wesleyan University of University Place, Nebraska, which is a suburb of Lincoln.

Have you seen the new cloaks at Welch's Dry Goods Dept? (ad)

The
Racket
Store

Special prices on soft felt hats for school girls and ladies in all colors, at Mrs. Laura Jones, for one week. Prices on \$2.50 goods, \$1.50; 2 dozen, felt ready-to-wear at \$1.00 each. Splendid values; all colors, while they last. (ad)

Miss Jessie Smith of Berea's Normal Department is teaching in the Graded School at Livingston and actively at work in the Sunday School there.

Mrs. W. H. Duncan has returned from a visit at Millersburg with her husband, and from Paris and Winchester, where she visited relatives and friends.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Watkins, of Akron, Ohio, October 24, 1913, a son. Mrs. Watkins will be remembered here as Miss Mildred Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Canfield, who have been visiting their son Clare and family for the past six weeks, left in their auto, Tuesday morning for their home in Litchfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Sallie Rice was called to Cincinnati Saturday by the death of her sister, Dovie Miller, who was well known here. She was brought here for burial Tuesday.

THE CITIZENS TICKET.

All persons will take notice that the citizens ticket for town council of Berea to be voted for at the next November election will be on the ballot under the device—scales of Justice—instead of the bust of Lincoln as voted at the mass convention that nominated the ticket. This change was caused by Leonard Watkins, candidate for constable in the Glade district having filed his petition under the Lincoln device before the Citizens Ticket was nominated. Don't be deceived.

OUR ELECTION.

Berea is full of good citizens and just now quite a number of them are "running for office."

We wish we could vote for all of them, but we cannot do so, at least not all the same year!

Our voters will have in some cases to decide between Republican and "Progressive" candidates, and in other cases between Republican, Democratic and Independent candidates.

We sincerely wish that our Town affairs could be kept out of politics, and above the jealousies of particular men. One step was taken when a mass convention was called to nominate a non-partisan ticket for the Town Board or Council. That convention nominated men who are good enough to suit us, and we shall support them in this election. Other good men we may vote for in future elections when their names appear on a non-partisan town ticket.

The non-partisan ticket has as its device the Scales of Justice, and the six nominees are: J. K. Baker, L. A. Davis, C. C. Preston, C. F. Rumold, J. W. Fowler, and J. B. Richardson.

POLICE JUDGE APPOINTED.

Mr. John B. Gott was appointed on October 23rd by Governor McCreary to fill out the term of German D. Holliday, who has resigned as Police Judge of Berea.

MAGISTRATE RACE.

Vote for D. S. Botkin, Independent Candidate. His device is the Good Roads' Road Machine. He promises a fair and square administration; will contend for the rights of the people in the district and county; will not let any lawyer influence or drag him outside of the law and justice.

Your vote will be appreciated. Mr. Botkin has had four years' experience work on the County Board of Education, is 48 years old; has been a citizen of Wallacetown 13 years and makes this his last appeal to all the patriotic citizens for help in the race regardless of party. Look for his device. He will hold his monthly courts in Berea. (ad.)

BEREA MARKETS

Prices Paid for Produce.

Apples.....50-75 cents per bu.
Butter.....15-20 cents per pound.
Eggs.....23-25 cents per dozen.
Chickens, fryers, 9-10c. per pound.
Hams.....17 cents per pound.
Onions.....\$1.00 per bushel
Potatoes.....\$1.00 per bushel.SEE CLARKSTON FOR
WHEAT DRILLS

MAIN STREET, Near Bank

CHURCH NEWS

Union Church

The officers of the Union Church with their other halves were the guests of the pastor and his wife at the Maase Monday night. Various matters of interest were discussed, and it was agreed on all sides that it was an enjoyable occasion, and hope for its recurrence was expressed.

M. E. Church

"The Spirit of Christ," "The Secret of the Life of Moses," "Elijah," "Washington" will be the subjects of the morning services for the next four weeks at the M. E. church.

Rev. O. G. Ragon, District Superintendent, will preach at the M. E. church next Thursday at 7:30 p. m. In the absence of Secretary Morton, Rev. Murrell filled his appointment at Wallace Chapel last Sunday.

HOME WEDDING

The marriage of Miss Bess Smith and Mr. James Chester Lewis, occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, Wednesday, October 29th, at one-thirty o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Watt Raine and Rev. Charles Spurgeon Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left immediately after the ceremony for a short auto trip, after which they will be at home in Lancaster.

On Monday afternoon a linen shower was given for Miss Smith by ladies of Berea, at her home on Center Street.

COLLEGE ITEMS

Memory.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting was led by Dr. McAllister, Dean of the Normal Department. The subject of the meeting was, "Memory." The College Glee Club made its first appearance and acquitted itself admirably.

Nineteen of our young men are attending the Y. M. C. A. Student conference at Nicholasville from Thursday until Sunday of this week.

The Rough Places Made Smooth.

Tuesday morning the young men of the College and Normal Department donned their working clothes and set about improving the roads. The College boys worked the road leading from the Wallacetown pike to Asbury and did good work in clearing out the ditches and grading the road. At noon they surrendered their tools to the Vocational men, who worked on the Scaffold Cane Hill some miles south of town.

The road connecting the Big Hill pike with the Scaffold Cane pike was chosen by the Normal Department as the scene of activities because it is a good example of the kind of dirt road that is found all over Eastern Kentucky.

The boys walked out early accompanied by Dean McAllister and other Faculty members and were joined by a number of citizens living along the road who cooperated with the boys. As soon as the crowd at-

Robertson's Work Recognized.

Prof. James R. Robertson was in Lexington last week attending the annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Historical Association. He delivered a paper on "Early Legislative Petitions" and his scholarly work was recognized by this erudite association by the following resolution:

"As a tangible evidence of local historical work of sound scholarship and exceeding great value, we commend to the proper authorities of the State of Kentucky, the work of Prof. James R. Robertson of Berea College, on "Early Legislative Petitions" and suggest the advisability of printing the same at the earliest possible moment. As a political, social, and economical study of the early development of this region, we feel that his research merits this unusual action, and that such recognition will reflect great credit on the State itself."

Prof. Robertson was elected vice-president of the Association for Kentucky.

Football in the Rain.

Among the rain drops and on a muddy field the College and Academy fought out a vigorous game on Monday afternoon. Both sides suffered from absence of important men, but the substitutes did well and the score was 6 to 6.

THE STATE TAX LEAGUE SAYS.

The present Kentucky Tax System is known as **The General Property Tax** which provides that "Taxes shall be uniform on all kinds of property."

It is impossible to enforce such a law, and certain kinds of property have almost disappeared from the Tax Rolls, while the burden rests mainly on Real Estate and other property in sight.

The system almost everywhere has been shown to be unfair and inadequate. It has been denounced by nearly all the States and should be abolished in Kentucky by ratifying the **Constitutional Amendment**, passed by the last Legislature, to be voted on at the **November Election**.

The chief sufferer is the citizen whose possessions are plainly visible—no device can secure their escape.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF KENTUCKY TAX COMMISSION 1906.

"If the evidence of the witnesses who came before this Board is partially worthy of belief, our present revenue system is driving both people and money out of State, and neither people nor money is coming in to take the place of what has been driven out."

STOMACH TROUBLE CURED WITH FOOD.

I have prepared a course of lessons which teaches you how to select and combine your food at meals so as to remove the causes of, and cure, stomach and intestinal trouble.

Drop me a card and I will send you my little book, **Scientific Eating**, free of charge which explains these lessons. Eugene Christian, F. S. D., 213 W. 9th St., New York City. (ad)

We Want Every Man in Berea

To Know What He Can Actually Gain by Trading Here

We wish we could get every man in town to wear a pair of Our Shoes and a Suit of Our Clothes just once—put them to the test—judge them from every standpoint—style fit and service. We know these men would all be our customers after that. Why not try us for your Fall clothes and shoes. We will positively save you money.

By Far the Best Suits and Overcoats Ever Sold for

\$15

Made of absolutely all-wool worsteds, cassimeres, serges, etc. The very newest and most popular styles—every one hand tailored and equal in every way to suits and overcoats sold elsewhere for \$18 to \$20. Wear one—then you'll know



We can fit the whole family with good shoes

Wonderful Values in Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats, at

\$20

These suits are not equalled elsewhere at less than \$25. You will have to acknowledge these facts when you see these garments. They are the greatest \$20 suits and overcoats in the world. Compare them with any you have ever seen.

HAYES & GOTT

"The Cash Store"

BEREA.

KENTUCKY

PROF. ROBERTSON FAVORS TAX AMENDMENT.

The following amendment to the constitution of Kentucky will be submitted to the people for their votes in the November election: "The General Assembly shall provide an annual tax to defray the expenses of the government, which shall be uniform on all property of the same class as fixed by the legislature subject to the Referendum power of the people."

It is important that all should know what had led to this proposed amendment and what its object is. Kentucky has come to the place where its income is not enough to meet the needs of the state. This is disastrous. It stops many improvements that our people need in the way of roads, schools, sanitation and many more.

It has not come about because Kentucky is poor. It has resulted from a bad system. We have not kept pace with other states in our methods of taxation.

The amendment provides uniform tax on all property of the same class, instead of uniform taxation on all property regardless of class, as the law now is. By this change the legislature could establish different rates of property. It could adopt measures to relieve some classes of property and bear down more heavily on other classes. This is the main purpose of the change. Taxes do not fall justly on all alike according to their ability to pay. Some are obliged to pay too much because others pay too little. Property that can be seen by the assessor, like land, houses and goods, is taxed too high because other kinds of property, like stocks, bonds, etc., that cannot be seen evade the assessor.

This is not as it should be. It is not just, it causes the rate of taxation to be too high; it keeps capital from coming into the state; it makes bad feeling and arouses a prejudice against the paying of taxes at all. It fails to bring in the income.

Our last legislature appointed a commission to look into the matter. They did so, calling to their aid an expert. By his advice they now urge the amendment as the first step to a change.

It is thought the remedy lies in the following points:

Better assessors, who shall be well paid and hold office during good behavior and who shall do the valuing rather than the tax payer; a central tax commission to have control of the valuation of property, instead of the four separate boards that act in that capacity now; property to be assessed at its full valuation, thus making a lower rate possible; good county maps, even though they be secured at much cost; rolls of transfer of property that shall contain the actual prices of property sold; just payment for the right for valuable franchises; larger returns from railroads and other corporations, and methods of bookkeeping that will enable the assessor to get at true obligation of the same.

The amendment means a larger revenue to the state secured by a change in the system of taxation and not by an increase in the burden

to tax payer.—The better provisions of the constitution remain as they are, unchanged.

The subject is a vital one to all the inhabitants of Kentucky. The motive which has brought it up is honest. It is in line with the best thought of other states. No one should forget to give the matter due consideration prior to the election in November.

If you wish the tax to fall more justly, that all may pay according to their ability, vote for the amendment.

UNITED STATES NEWS.
(Continued from Page One.)

nations of the world in the manufacture of Bibles, the output being 27 per minute. The Bible is distributed in seventy different dialects in this country at an annual cost of \$820,000. This was a report at the recent session of the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey.

Life Saving Outranks Football.
President Wilson referred to the Treasury Department a petition signed by a host of Northwestern students, asking for the release of Carrol Dwight Hale to absent himself from the life-saving service in order to play on the Northwestern University football team at Evanston, Ill. Assistant Secretary Newton of the department refused him the release, holding life-saving to be more important than feats on the gridiron.

Boys' Pig Clubs in South.
In addition to the boys' corn clubs and the girls' canning clubs, the Department of Agriculture is organizing boys' pig clubs to increase the supply of pork and better breeding of hogs thruout the South. Some of the boys are to raise corn and the others will raise pigs to eat it.

284 Miners Killed in Mine.
The entire workings of the mine in Dawson, N. M., has been explored by helmet men and it was learned definitely that not one of the 284 miners caught in the explosion remains alive. The government and mine men are fighting the flames that have broken out in several portions of the mine.

STATE NEWS.
(Continued from Page One.)

Ohio Valley Historical Association.
Historians from all the Ohio Valley gathered last week at Lexington. Noteworthy papers were read and there was quite a display of historical relics.

Prof. James M. Callahan of the University of Virginia was elected president, and Prof. James R. Robertson of Berea College was chosen vice president from Kentucky. All of the new members of the executive committee are Kentuckians. The next meeting will probably be at Charleston, W. Va.

High Cost of Printing.
The Publishers Auxiliary is out with an article showing that the increased cost of paper and of all printers materials will force a raise in subscription and advertising rates in all local newspapers, and in fact in all papers except those who can count their subscribers by the many thousands. It claims that any local paper at less than \$1.50 a year, and 15 cents an inch for large advertisements is bound to lose money.

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE MOUNTAIN COUNTIES.

(First Article by Professor John F. Smith of Berea College.)

The great problem of the Kentucky mountain counties is the bread problem. Other things are important, other things demand a large share of the attention of the people, but nothing demands more time and attention than this. In the future it will demand even more attention than at present. What are we going to have to eat?

The mountain counties do not now produce enough food stuff to support the population. A few of them may, but the majority of the thirty-five counties do not. Hundreds of thousands of dollars go out of the mountains every year for canned tomatoes, peaches, corn, beans, for bacon and meal and flour and for other produce for the table.

All this might be produced in the mountain fields. The soil will support the present population easily and will, with the right kind of cultivation, support four or five times as many people. Every can of tomatoes or corn or beans or peaches that is placed on a mountain table could be grown and canned right on the land, and every pound of bacon that is shipped from Knoxville or Lexington or Cincinnati to the mountain smoke houses could be produced right at home. Every bushel of meal used for bread could be produced in the fields and ground on the home mills. The soil will produce all these things—and much to spare. The people can raise all these things and prepare them at home for the table and have much additional foodstuff for the markets. A vast army of people in the mountains do this already, but the enormous quantities of bacon and flour and meal and canned foods that are shipped into the mountains every day attest the truth of the assertion that the mountain fields are not now producing as much food as the people consume.

The millions of dollars that go out of the mountains every year, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars that are paid for freight and hauling every year in order that the people may have wherewith to be fed, is a drain too heavy to be endured much longer. The money—at least, much of it—ought to be kept in the mountains and can be kept there. It is needed for improving the soil and homes and adding to the comforts of living. Millions of dollars used each year for building better homes where they are needed, for improving the land, for bringing in more home comforts and more community joys would in a very short time make the mountains a paradise on earth. Roads could be built, bridges constructed, better school houses and churches could be erected. Every kind of improvement could be made if the money that is paid now to wholesale merchants outside the mountains for food could only be kept at home. And the greater part of it can be kept there if the fruit and the corn and the bacon that is now hauled in by the thousands of tons is produced on the mountain fields. These fields are capable of producing it all—and many times as much.

There are two other reasons why this heavy drain cannot be endured much longer. Conditions in the mountains are rapidly changing. There was a time a few years ago when fewer people lived in the mountains. In ten years the population increased nearly twenty per cent. Today there are over 550,000 people in the thirty-five mountain counties. It is remarkable that in spite of the bad roads in many places and other things that are supposed to drive people from the country into the cities only two mountain counties lost population during the last census decade. It is also remarkable that in the same time twenty-three blue grass counties lost population. Now this rapidly increasing population must be fed and the food must either be produced on the mountain fields, or must be produced elsewhere and be hauled and paid for with money earned in the mountains.

The resources in the mountains available for all the people are vanishing. There was a time when the people could hunt all the meat needed for the table. That time is passed. There was a time when thousands of hogs and cattle and sheep could be raised on the open ranges, but that time is passed also. There was a time within the memory of men living now when the ready money needed to purchase food supplies could be secured from the sale of timber, but that day has recently gone. A few men have grown rich from dealing in timber, some of whom live in the mountains, some do not, but the majority of people who have bought and sold timber have made merely their daily bread. Now there are only a very few places in the mountains

where large forests may be found. The best timber is gone.

Again. A few years ago it was possible for a great many people to earn money by selling the rights to the minerals on their property. This day too has passed away. The mineral rights have been bought up nearly all over the region and the people who once had untold riches on their lands can realize no more income from that source. A few—a very few—men have become exceedingly rich and a few others will grow very wealthy by dealing in coal and coal lands, but the majority of people are not going to be helped financially. They must look elsewhere for bread and clothing for themselves and their families.

(Continued next week.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Judge Thos. J. Coyle Favors One and Opposes the Other.

There are two Constitutional amendments to be voted on at the coming November election:

One to allow the convicts to be worked on the public roads.

The other to amend the Constitution so as to allow a larger revenue to be raised by taxation.

The amendment allowing convicts to be worked on the public roads, I think will be in the right direction. It seems the only way to keep convict labor from coming in competition with free labor. As convicts are now worked, they manufacture shoes and chairs, that are put on the market to compete with shoes and chairs made by free labor. Putting the convicts on the public roads will stop this competition, and at the same time benefit the public and be for the good of the convicts themselves.

The other amendment—the tax-raising amendment, I am against.

The circulars the tax commissions are sending out make me against it. They say, "The present law does not produce sufficient revenue for the proper support of the State and local government, in spite of the constantly increasing tax rate."

The last legislature was the most extravagant we have ever had in Kentucky. They passed the Confederate Pension Bill that will eventually cost the state from \$300,000 to \$500,000 a year besides donating to monuments, creating new offices and high salaries.

To allow this gang or a gang like it to make laws under a change in the Constitution with bars down, there is no telling where taxes will go.

As the Constitution now stands, "No County, City, Town, taxing districts, or other municipalities shall be authorized or permitted to become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount exceeding, in any year, the income and revenue provided for such year without the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose."

Same Sec. 157 of the present Constitution says, "The tax vote of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, for other than school purposes, shall not, at any time, exceed the following rates upon the value of the taxable property therein viz: "For all towns or cities having a population of 15,000 or more one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than 15,000 and not less than 10,000, one dollar on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than 10,000, seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars; and for counties and taxing districts, fifty cents on the hundred dollars."

Sec. 158 says: "The respective cities, towns, counties, taxing districts and municipalities shall not be authorized or permitted to incur indebtedness to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding the following named maximum percentages on the value of taxable property therein, to be estimated by the assessment next before the last assessment previous to incurring the indebtedness, viz.: Cities of the first and second classes, ten per centum; cities of the third class having a population of less than 15,000, and cities and towns of the fourth class, five per centum; cities and towns of the fifth and sixth classes, three per centum; and counties, taxing districts and other municipalities two per centum."

Sec. 171, "The General Assembly shall provide by law an annual tax, which, with other resources, shall be sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the Commonwealth for each fiscal year."

"Taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only."

"They shall be uniform upon all property subject to taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws."

Sec. 4019, "Kentucky Statutes levy a tax of 50 cents on the hun-

THE Berea National Bank.

No. 5435

Report of the condition of THE BEREA NATIONAL BANK, at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Oct. 21st, 1913.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$131,514.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	2,598.69
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation.....	25,000.00
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures.....	7,000.00
Other Real Estate owned.....	3,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents.....	38,397.80
Checks and other Cash Items.....	342.25
Notes of other National Banks.....	2,405.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickles and Cents.....	140.90
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie.....	6,453.05
Legal-tender notes.....	4,240.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).....	1,250.00
TOTAL.....	222,342.56

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	23,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid.....	1,333.10
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	147,284.46
Certified checks.....	725.00
TOTAL.....	222,342.56

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: J. J. Branaman, John W. Welch, D. N. Welch, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1913.

G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.

dred dollars for State purposes."

It seems to me that these laws cannot be made better, especially by the men we will have to make them. And while we have them barred to a certain extent, I think it best for the people and tax payers not to repeal these sections of the Constitution or enact a new section to turn loose an assembly that will waste the people's money as they have done.

Our taxes now are \$1.15 on the hundred for County and State purposes; our town tax can run to 75 cents on the hundred for city improvements and can run to 75 cents more for graded schools. Put all these together and we will have a tax under the present constitution of \$2.65 on the hundred dollars. Do you want to increase this? If you do vote for the amendment; if not vote against it.

T. J. Coyle.

MADISON COUNTY NEWS.**Blue Lick.**

Blue Lick, Oct. 27.—Rev. H. F. Keltch filled his regular appointment at Glades Sunday.

Mr. Floyd Barrett, who has been suffering from a bullet wound is able to be out again.

Mr. Byrn Lewis of Lexington is the guest of his cousin, Claud, this week.

W. T. Tisdale and family of Whites Station were visitors here Sunday.

E. F. Harris, who has been visiting in Powell and Estill counties, for the past month has returned home.

Miss Blanche Davis of Hamilton, O., is the pleasant guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Gabbard for a few days.

Slate Lick.

Slate Lick, Oct. 26.—Married at the home of the bride Thursday, Oct. 23rd, Mr. R. B. Robinson to Miss Mamie Lunsford. We wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kinnard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Parks Sunday.

Mrs. James Hudson and daughter, Pearl, visited Mrs. E. N. McCormick Sunday.

Mrs. W. D. Parks and family visited Mrs. Emma McCormick Sunday.

Mr. June Fowler was a Slate Lick visitor Friday evening of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McCord are spending a week with their mother, Mrs. E. N. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Parks of Richmond were Slate Lick visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Sam Eden continues poorly.

Mr. Chas. Canter returned to his home in Indianapolis, Ind., last week.

Mrs. W. D. Parks and Mrs. Emma McCormick attended the funeral of Mr. T. P. Wyatt last Friday.

Kingston.

Kingston, Oct. 27.—Miss Verna Parks of Richmond, Ky., spent from Saturday until Tuesday with her parents.

The Misses Ora Flanery and Jessie Young spent Saturday and Sunday with Suda Powell.

Miss Laura Murray was visiting in Berea Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hoskins have returned from Jackson County, where they have been visiting relatives.

Dr. F. J. Eakins, who has resided at this place for the past two years, has accepted a position with Berea College.

Miss Eva Lewis, who is in school at Richmond, is spending a few days with her parents.

Silver Creek.

Silver Creek, Oct. 27.—Everybody is rejoicing over the good rain they had Friday and Saturday.

Rev. Hacker from Kerby Knob preached at Silver Creek from Sunday night until Wednesday night. Everybody seemed to enjoy the meetings.

Mrs. Frank Jones is very ill at this writing.

Miss Maggie Anderson spent last week in Berea with her aunt, Mrs. E. H. Brookshire.

Miss Brownie Kelley spent Wednesday night with her brother, Mr. Sam Kelley.

Mrs. George Kindred and little daughter, Dortha, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Kindred's daughter, Mrs. Lettie Browning.

Mr. Willie Kindred spent Friday with his sister, Mrs. Myrtle Davis.

Mrs. Bill Davis, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is slowly improving.

The Misses Eva, Nannie and Grace Johnson attended meeting at Pilot Knob last Saturday night.

Mr. Charlie Davis' three girls from Foxtown have been visiting Miss Brownie Kelley and the Misses Johnson last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson spent Wednesday with his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Anderson.

Mr. Sam Davis bought a fine sow and pigs from Mr. Joe Lamb last week.

Mrs. Mary Kindred gave a social to the young folks Saturday in honor of Mr. Roy Gadd. There were thirty present. All report a fine time.

Next Saturday and Sunday are regular meeting days at Silver Creek.

Miss Earsie Powell entertained quite a number of her friends at her home Saturday night. All report a fine time.

Hickory Plain.

Hickory Plain, Oct. 27.—Mr. Wallace Adams of Berea has purchased the Charles Preston farm and will have the residence repaired or built anew.

Mr. Walter Tisdale and family spent Sunday with his parents.

The little Misses Ethel and Gladys Cornelius Ponder of Garrard County have been spending a week with their grandmother, Mrs. Dan Maupin.

Miss Grace Adams, of Berea, and Mr. Pall Cornelison and wife and sister of Richmond spent over Saturday night with J. L. Cornelison and wife.

Charles Evans and wife and baby were the guests of Dillard Anderson and family over Saturday night.

Mr. Willie Adams and wife and cousin, Miss Kathleen Bengier, of Richmond, were the guests part of last week, of his father, J. H. Adams.

Mr. Dillard Anderson and family spent Sunday with Bud Bush and family.

Mr. Geo. Tisdale of this place, and Miss Rose Burton, of Whites Station, were married recently at the bride's home. Their many friends extend to them their best wishes for their future.

Mr. R. L. Potts has returned from a business trip to Louisville.

Mrs. Maggie Spence visited her father, J. A. Adams last week.

Born, last Sunday, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Anglin, a fine boy.

A FEW BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

- No. 1. One large, two-story, concrete store house in best business part of Berea. Cost \$2,500. Make us an offer.
- No. 2. One brand new six room dwelling (will be finished Septembr 1) only one-half square to public school. All plastered, finished in hardwood, four grates and cabinet mantels. Also a large basement about 22x24 feet, and two porches. Can be bought for \$1,600.
- No. 3. We have several nice residences on Jackson street at prices from \$1,200 to 5,000.
- No. 4. We also have several Blue Grass farms in Madison and adjoining counties which we can deliver—worth the money. Also several business propositions in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

Tell us what you want, and we shall try to please you.

Bicknell & Harris
Berea, Kentucky

Cavanagh, Forest Ranger

The Great Conservation
Novel

By HAMLIN GARLAND

Copyright, 1910, by Hamlin Garland

SYNOPSIS.

Lee Virginia Wetherford, who has been to an eastern school for years, returns to Roaring Fork. Her mother, a coarse, mercenary woman, is running a shabby boarding house, where whisky is sold without license.

Lee meets Ross Cavanagh, forest ranger, and Forest Supervisor Redfield. Cavanagh and Lee become interested in each other.

Lee Wetherford, Lee's mother, becomes ill. Lee starts in to improve the character of the boarding house. Cavanagh and Redfield compliment her.

Gregg, a ranchman, threatens Cavanagh. Lee is disgusted with her surroundings. Lee ceases her illicit whisky selling. Mrs. Redfield invites Lee to visit Elk Lodge. Redfield tells Lee about Cavanagh's interesting career and explains the work and troubles of the forest service.

They drive away the roughs, and Cavanagh delivers his prisoners to Judge Higley for trial.

Edwards, whose fine has been paid, joins Cavanagh at his cabin. He tells Cavanagh he is Ed Wetherford, Lee's father. Lee thinks he is dead.

Wetherford and Cavanagh find a sheep herder with smallpox. Wetherford becomes nurse. Cavanagh finds two sheep herders murdered.

Fearing to spread contagion, Cavanagh and Wetherford retire to Cavanagh's cabin. Wetherford urges Cavanagh to marry Lee. Smallpox attacks Wetherford.

Gregg accuses Cavanagh of harboring a convict. Lize volunteers to nurse Wetherford. Dunn, an informer, accuses Cavanagh of murdering the sheep herders.

Lize and Lee find Cavanagh nursing Wetherford. He refuses their aid, but they camp near by. Cavanagh is offered a forest supervisorship.

Dunn, the informer, kills himself. Lee insists upon remaining near Cavanagh, who withdraws his resignation.

Lize tells Lee she is not her mother. Wetherford dies. Cavanagh burns his cabin to destroy smallpox infection and proposes to Lee.

Ballard, one of Gregg's dupes, confesses to the murder of the sheep herders. Gregg is implicated. Cavanagh escapes smallpox contagion, and he and Lee are happy in their love.

"There's nothing you can do but take care of this man. But as soon as you are able to ride again I've got some special work for you. I want you to join with young Bingham, the ranger on Rock creek, and line up the Triangle cattle. Murphy is reported to have thrown on the forest nearly a thousand head more than his permit calls for. I want you to see about that. Then complete your maps so that I can turn them in on the 1st of November, and about the middle of December you are to take charge of this forest in my stead. Eleanor has decided to take the children abroad for a couple of years, and as I am to be over there part of the time I don't feel justified in holding down the supervisor's position. I shall resign in your favor. Wait now!" he called warningly. "The district forester and I framed all this up as we rode down the hill yesterday, and it goes. Oh, yes, there's one thing more. Old man Dunn—"

"I know."

"How did you learn it?"

"A reporter came boiling over the ridge about noon today wanting me to give him the names which Dunn had given me. I was strongly tempted to do as he asked me to—you know these newspaper men are sometimes the best kind of detectives for running down criminals—but on second thought I concluded to wait until I had discussed the matter with you. I haven't much faith in the county authorities."

"Ordinarily I would have my doubts myself," replied Redfield, "but the whole country is roused, and we're going to round up these men this time sure. The best men and the big papers all over the west are demanding an exercise of the law, and the reward we have offered"—He paused suddenly. "By the way, that reward will come to you if you can bring about the arrest of the criminals."

"The reward should go to Dunn's family," replied the ranger soberly. "Poor chap, he's sacrificed himself for the good of the state."

"That's true. His family is left in bad shape."

Cavanagh broke off the conversation suddenly. "I must go back to"—He had almost said "back to Wetherford. My patient needs me!" he exclaimed.

"How does he seem?"

"He's surely dying. In my judgment he can't last the night, but so long as he's conscious it's up to me to be on the spot."

Redfield walked slowly back across the river, thinking on the patient courage of the ranger.

"It isn't the obvious kind of thing, but it's courage all the same," he said to himself.

Meanwhile Lize and Virginia, left alone beside the fire, had drawn closer together.

The girl's face, so sweet and so pensive, wrought strongly upon the older woman's sympathy. Something of her own girlhood came back to her. Being freed from the town and all its as-

sociations, she became more considerate, more thoughtful. She wished to speak, and yet she found it very hard to begin. At last she said, with a touch of mockery in her tone, "You like Ross Cavanagh almost as well as I do myself, don't you?"

The girl flushed a little, but her eyes remained steady. "I would not be here if I did not," she replied.

"Neither would I. Well, now, I have got something to tell you—something I ought to have told you long ago, something that Ross ought to know. I intended to tell you that first day you came back, but I couldn't somehow get to it, and I kept putting it off till—well, then I got fond of you, and every day made it harder." Here she made her supreme effort. "Child, I'm an old bluff. I'm not your mother at all."

Lee stared at her in amazement. "What do you mean?" she asked.

"I mean your real mother died when you was a tiny little babe. You see, I was your father's second wife—in fact, you weren't a year old when we married. Ed made me promise never to let you know. We were to bring

mother—had been "nice." "She must have been nice or Lize would not have said so," she reasoned, recalling that her stepmother had admitted her feeling of jealousy.

At last Lize rose. "Well, now, dearie, I reckon we had better turn in. It is getting chilly and late."

As they were about to part at the door of the tent Virginia took Lize's face between her hands. "Good night, mother," she said and kissed her to show her that what she had said would not make any difference.

But Lize was not deceived. This unwonted caress made perfectly plain to her the relief which filled the girl's heart.

Lee Virginia was awakened some hours later by a roaring, crackling sound and by the flare of a yellow light upon her tent. Peering out, she saw flames shooting up through the roof of the ranger's cabin, while beside it, wrapped in a blanket, calmly contemplating it, stood Cavanagh with folded arms. A little nearer to the bridge Redfield was sitting upon an upturned box.

With a cry of alarm she aroused her mother, and Lize, heavy-eyed, lagged with sleep, rose slowly and peered out at the scene with eyes of dull amazement. "Why don't they try to put it out?" she demanded as she took in the import of the passive figures.

Dressing with tremulous haste, Lee stepped from the tent just in time to see Swenson come from behind the burning building and join the others in silent contemplation of the scene. There was something uncanny in the calm inaction of the three strong men.

Slowly, wonderingly, the girl drew near and called to Cavanagh, who turned quickly, crying out: "Don't come too close and don't be frightened. I set the place on fire myself. The poor old herder died last night and is decently buried in the earth, and now we are burning the cabin and every thread it contains to prevent the spread of the plague. Hugh and Swenson have divided their garments with me, and this blanket which I wear is my only coat. All that I have in that cabin now going up in smoke—my guns, pictures, everything."

"How could you do it?" she cried out, understanding what his sacrifice had been.

"I couldn't," he replied. "The supervisor did it. They had to go. The cabin was saturated with poison. It had become to me a plague spot, and there was no other way to stamp it out. I should never have felt safe if I had carried out even so much as a letter."

Dumb and shivering with the chill of the morning, Lee Virginia drew nearer, ever nearer. "I am so sorry," she said and yearned toward him, eager to comfort him, but he warningly motioned her away.

"Please don't come any nearer, for I dare not touch you."

"But you are not ill?" she cried out, with a note of apprehension in her voice.

He smiled in response to her question. "No; I feel nothing, but weariness and a little depression. I can't help feeling somehow as if I were burning up a part of myself in that fire—the saddle I have ridden for years, my guns, ropes, spurs. Everything relating to the forest is gone, and with it my youth. I have been something of a careless freebooter myself. I fear, but that is all over with now." He looked her in the face with a sad and resolute glance. "The forest service made a man of me, taught me to regard the future. I never accepted responsibility till I became a ranger, and in thinking it all over I have decided to stay with it, as the boys say, 'till the spring rains.'"

"I am very glad of that," she said.

"Yes; Dalton thinks I can qualify for the position of supervisor, and Redfield may offer me the supervision of this forest. If he does I will accept it—

if you will go with me and share the small home which the supervisor's pay provides. Will you go?"

In the light of his burning cabin and in the shadow of the great peaks Lee Virginia could not fall of a certain largeness and dignity of mood. She neither blushed nor stammered as she responded. "I will go anywhere in the world with you."

He could not touch so much as the hem of her garment, but his eyes embraced her as he said, "God bless you for the faith you seem to have in me!"

Redfield's voice interrupted with hearty clamor. "And now, Miss Virginia, you go back and rustle some breakfast for us all. Swenson, bring the horses in and harness my team. I'm going to take these women down the canyon. And, Ross, you'd better saddle up as soon as you feel rested and ride across the divide and go into camp in that little old cabin by the dam above my house. You'll have to be sequestered for a few days, I reckon, till we see how you're coming out. I'll telephone over to the Fork and have the place made ready for you, and I'll have the doctor go up there to meet you and put you straight. If you're going to be sick we'll want you where we can look after you. Isn't that so, Lee Virginia?"

"Indeed it is," replied the girl earnestly.

"But I'm not going to be sick," retorted Cavanagh. "I refuse to be sick."

"Quite right," replied Redfield, "but all the same we want you where we can get at you and where medical aid of the right sort is accessible. I'm going to fetch my bed over here and put you into it. You need rest."

Lee still lingered after Redfield left them. "Please do as Mr. Redfield tells you," she pleaded, "for I shall be very anxious till you get safely down the mountains. If that poor old man has any relatives they ought to be told how kind you have been. You

could not have been kinder to one of your own people."

These words from her had a poignancy of meaning which made his reply difficult. His tone was decidedly light as he retorted: "I would be a fraud if I stood here listening to your praise without saying, without confessing, how deeply weary I got of the whole business. It was simply that there was nothing else to do. I had to go on."

Her mind still dwelt on the tragic event. "I wish he could have had some kind of service. It seems sort of barbarous to bury him without any one to say a prayer over him. But I suppose that was impossible. Surely some one ought to mark his grave, for some of his people may come and want to know where he lies."

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A Corner for Women

Mid pleasures and palaces
Tho I may roam
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home.

"Without hearts there is no home."
"She always made home happy" was the inscription placed upon the grave of his wife by a husband after sixty years of wedded life.

"Only hearts make home. Without love home is but a house. If we care to put our heart into the task we can make our houses into homes."

The quotations above were taken from a current number of the Christian Endeavor World. The first one expresses that which every wife and mother who reads this would like to have said of her; the second points out the way for the woman who desires to make her home the happiest place on earth for her own.

We have all of us seen the housewife who kept her house spotlessly clean, who prepared excellent meals for her family, and saw that they were neatly clothed; but unless she and not alone duty prompted her service and hovered round about it, she failed to make her house a happy home.

Every woman may not be able to make her home just the place she would have it, but every woman can do her utmost to make it an abiding place of love, toward which her husband and children will look with warm hearts and tender feelings.

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange the little grass-plot
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter,
dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have no means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare—
Though we have no silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare—
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin;
We can make its inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win;
It will make the small room bright—
If we let the sunlight in.

We can gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long;
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy social song;
We can guide some erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly close the door—
Yet should evil shadows enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly
Which the grandest fail to find;
There is a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind—
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.
—Anonymous.

"The beauty of the house is order,
The blessing of the house is contentment,
The glory of the house is hospitality,
The crown of the house is godliness."

IN THE KITCHEN.

There is a little trick in ironing waists which makes the work much easier. Turn the sleeves wrong side out, leaving them so until the rest of the waist has been ironed. There are treasures for the lowly. A pinch of cream of tartar will prevent the whites of eggs from falling after they are whipped to a stiff froth.

Drop Cookies.

Below is a recipe for delicious cookies, contributed by a friend of The Citizen readers:

Cream 1 cup sugar and one half cup butter; two eggs beaten; one fourth teaspoon soda in four tablespoons sour milk; one half teaspoon cinnamon; one half teaspoon allspice; one half teaspoon cloves; one half teaspoon cocoa; one cup raisins chopped; nuts — the more the merrier — flour to make stiff batter; one teaspoon baking powder; vanilla.

Drop from teaspoon on buttered pan.

The Children's Hour

FOR THE YOUTHFUL ORATORS

A Citizenship Oath.

We will never bring disgrace to this, our country, by any act of dishonesty, or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideal and sacred things of the country. We will revere and obey the country's laws and do our best to excite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty, and thus in all these ways, we will transmit this country, not only not less, but greater and better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us." —Adapted from the Ephebic Oath taken by the young Athenians when assuming the responsibilities of citizenship.

The Owl and the Firefly.

By Clara J. Denton

"Who!" called an owl from his perch in the tree.
"Lightning-bug thinks he'll help people to see;
Conceit such as that, elsewhere is not found."
And with a loud "who!" he lit on the ground.

Just then a small mouse came running quite near;
"Who! who!" cried the owl, "my supper is here!"
But quickly the bug flashed out his small spark,
Mouse saw the owl and ran off in the dark.

The owl, thus cheated, berated the fly,
Who in its turn made this fitting reply:
"This world's a queer place; you can't tell at all
Just what can be done by creatures quite small."

The Girl and the Bird.

A plump little girl and a thin little bird
Were out in the meadow together.
"How cold that poor little bird must be
Without any clothes like mine," said she,
"Although it is sunshiny weather!"

"A nice little girl is that," piped he,
"But oh, how cold she must be! For see,
She hasn't a single feather!"
So each shivered to think of the other poor thing,
Although it was sunshiny weather.—Mary Mapes Dodge.

THE FAIRIES' GIFT.

Last Christmas Harriet's grandma gave her a big ball of yarn and a shining set of knitting needles. "Dear me," sighed Harriet. "Hateful things! It makes me tired to look at them!"
"You know your tenth birthday will come pretty soon," said grandma, as she saw the discontented look on Harriet's face. "And if you knit this yarn into a pair of stockings for yourself, I am sure the fairies will bring you something you want very much."
"Are you sure, grandma?" cried Harriet. "How can they?" "You will see." And grandma's eyes twinkled merrily.

A stocking was "set up," and the nimble fingers began their long journey, "click, click!" At the end of a month grandma "toed-off" the first stocking. Then the ball began to dwindle very fast.

One day as Harriet sat knitting by her grandma's side before the open fire, there was a sudden "chink" in her lap. With a shout she hopped out of her chair, and went dancing about the kitchen, holding high in her hand a tiny gold locket and a slender chain.
"And it was right in the middle of my ball all the time," cried Harriet. "But you said the fairies would bring it, grandma." "So they did, dear," laughed grandma, spreading Harriet's brown fingers on her knee. "See, here they are. And if you will let them, they will work greater wonders than all the fairies in a whole shopful of story-books."
—Adapted from Our Little Ones.

HALLOWEEN.

Halloween has come again, with its frolic and fun, its mystic and weird ceremonies, its ghosts and its fortune tellers. The ideal place for a Halloween carnival is the kitchen or the barn, decorated with autumn leaves, cornstalks and pumpkin Jack-o'-lanterns, which cast long shadows and people dark corners with fantastic figures.

There are many sports which are popular on Halloween, chief among them bobbing apples in a tub of water.

The Invitation.

Allegro. *Tyrol.*

1. Come, come, come, O'er the hills free from care, In my home true pleasures share,
2. Come, come, come, Not a sigh, not a tear E'er is found in sad - ness hear,

Blossoms sweet, flow'rs most rare, Come where joys are found; Here the sparkling
Mu - sic soft breath ing near, Charms a-way each care; Birds in joy - ous

dews of morn, Tree and shrub with gems a-dorn, Jew-els bright, gai-ly worn,
hours a-mong Hill and dale, with grateful song, Dearest strains here pro-long,

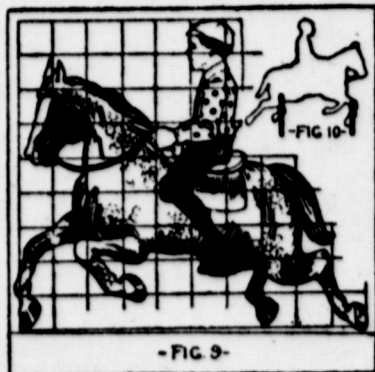
Beau - ty all a - round; Tra la la la la la la, Tra la la la
Vo - cal all the air; Tra la la la la la la, Tra la la la

la la la, Je - wels bright, gai-ly worn, Beau - ty all a - round.
la la la, Dear-est strains here pro-long, Vo - cal all the air.

HOMEMADE TOPS.

There are many styles of tops, probably more than you ever dreamed of, and it will surprise you to hear that the owners of some of the most curious forms are bearded men who take as much delight in spinning as any boy does. Down among the South Sea Islands, on Murray Island, the natives became so enthusiastic over the sport a few years ago, and neglected their work to such an extent, that their families often went without food, and boys and girls went off to school without having had any breakfast. Matters became so serious that finally the Mamoose or chief was forced to issue an edict restricting the holding of top contests to certain days. Among these natives there are many very expert top spinners. An eye witness to a recent contest writes that there were thirty tops spinning at one time. Of these the winning top spun 27 minutes, the second best 26 minutes, the third 25 minutes and the fourth 24 minutes. The men sing songs while the tops are spinning, cheer on their tops, and take the greatest of care to shelter them as much as possible from the wind. Great excitement, accompanied with shouting and groaning, prevails when a top unexpectedly topples over.

Whip-tops and peg-tops of several varieties can be purchased at the corner candy store, but the kind I am going to show you how to make cannot be bought.
A splendid spinner can be made of the little balance wheel of an old set of clockwork (Fig. 1). This little wheel is so accurately made that it will spin very steadily, and as the ends of its pivot are pointed, it remains in one spot while spinning. One of these wheels will spin from a minute and a half to 2 minutes. The toothed wheel shown in Fig. 2, or any of the other forms of clock wheels, will



make good spinners, but unless you file their pivot ends to points they will not spin in one spot but will glide over the table top in spirals. This decreases the length of time which they will spin, but makes the tops none the less interesting. Great fun may be had spinning these around the balance-wheel top, while the latter is spinning.

A large upholstering tack or a rug tack (Fig. 3) is a good spinner. While the clockwork wheels are spun by twirling them by means of the upper end of the pivots, the tack is spun by holding the spinning point between the thumb and first finger, as shown in Fig. 4, then giving it a quick turn and dropping it upon a table. The tack top is an eccentric spinner. First it hops about in a very lively fashion; then when you think it is about through spinning it gains its balance and for some seconds spins quite as steadily as the clockwork balance-wheel top. The tack top can be spun upon its head as well as upon its point.

The top in Fig. 5 is made of a half of a spool and a short piece of lead-pencil. Saw a spool into halves, and then taper one half from its beveled end to the center. Sharpen the pencil to a point, and push it through the spool until its point projects just a trifle.

The merry-go-round shown in Fig. 7 is a new top idea, and it is not hard to make. You will require a cardboard disk 12 inches in diameter, which can be cut from the cover of a large cardboard box, three spools, a pencil, and some light-weight cardboard for the making of the horses and riders. Fig. 8 shows the details. Tack the center of the disk platform (A, Fig. 8) to a spool top (B). Then glue the square

MAGNETIC NAVY IS AMUSING

Mysterious Movements of Little Boats
Caused by Magnet and Concealed Magnetized Needles.

To build this navy thin pieces of cedar or pine wood and some magnetized sewing needles are necessary. Cut the pieces of wood into lengths a little longer than the needles used and about one-fourth of an inch in width. Make one end of each boat pointed for the bow. After the boats are all ready turn them upside down and lay a magnetized needle upon each where the keel should be. Now light a paraffine candle and let a drop of hot paraffine fall upon each needle and boat. Take a hot nail and smooth



The Magnetic Navy.

the paraffine out over each needle. The boats are now ready to place in a large vessel of water where they will act very queerly toward each other, says the Popular Electricity. By holding a magnet near the boats they may be made to move about in a mysterious way.

Shakespeare Autographs.

There are only six genuine Shakespeare autographs in existence, yet one of these—appended to a deed of purchase—realized but \$625 when sold at auction a few years ago. It was bought by the corporation of London for the Guildhall library, much to the indignation of a number of the city fathers. One member of the common council described the transaction as "most wasteful and prodigal," and another member said that it was quite ridiculous to think of voting £145 for a few doubtful, illegible, almost obliterated scratches of a pen." A motion to disallow the expenditure found thirty-one supporters on the council.

SIX DOORS
FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.
FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. *Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.*

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. **THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$8.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance.....	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913	\$30.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11, 1914	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance.....	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each... ..	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term now in session. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

For Representative. GERMAN D. HOLLIDAY.

Judge Holliday of Berea is candidate for Representative from this County, and merits the support of all patriotic voters, regardless of party.

The Judge is a man of proved ability and public spirit. He is a temperance man in practice as well as in principle. And he is acquainted with conditions in Kentucky in such a way that he will be most useful in the work of tax adjustment which should be taken up by our next legislature.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Double Lick.

Double Lick, Oct. 23.—Perry McCollum and J. R. Callihan made a business trip to McKee Monday.—Our School teacher, Mr. Harvey Thomas, visited home folks at Moores Creek from Friday until Sunday.—Miss Maggie McCollum visited Miss Stella Sparks Saturday night.—The little son of Joseph Callihan, who got his foot cut, is getting along nicely.—Mr. and Mrs. George McCollum and Sarah Hurley and children of Hurley visited their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum, from Friday till Monday.—Miss Pollie McCollum visited her aunt, Mrs. Clara Farmer, of McKee Saturday night.—A Holiness meeting is going on at Pine Grove this week. Hope everybody will come.—Miss Maggie McCollum is on the sick list at this writing.—Wake up at Hugh and let your friends hear from you.

Privett.

Privett, Oct. 25.—We are having some very bad weather at present.—Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson have gone to Heidelberg to stay this winter.—Budd Huff is having a new dwelling erected on the Brushie Mountain road near the cross roads.—Billie Smith visited friends and relatives in Berea last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Bartie Morris are both very ill with lung trouble and are not expected to live very long.—The Misses Mollie and Eva Peters made a business trip to Annville last Saturday.—Miss Lucy Judd has gone to Heidelberg to spend a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Steve Farmer, formerly of this place, who are now in Hamilton, O., write back that Mrs. Farmer is very ill and will have to have an operation performed before she will recover.—Robert Bennett and the little Miller boy who were operated on by Dr. A. M. Glass of Booneville at the Gray Hawk Hospital, are doing fine.—J. D. Spurlock is doing a hustling business with his saw mill.—John Creech is buying geese at fifty cents per head.—Hiram Creech, wife and son from Virginia are visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Maulden

Maulden, Oct. 27.—The Rev. Pearl Hacker filled his regular appointment at Mt. Gilead Saturday and Sunday.—John Farmer and family of Richmond are visiting friends and relatives at Maulden.—Married, Oct. 16, Bertie Gabbard, of this place to Nathan Ward, of Hamilton, Ohio. They have gone to Hamilton to make their future home.—Married Oct. 17, Simpson Madden, of Green Hall, to Martha Sizemore, of Nathantown.—Miss May and Sophia Madden visited Mattie and Myrtle Farmer Sunday.—John H. Webb has been assessing. He came home the 21st inst. finding one of his children with fever caused him to stay at home a week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Richardson, a boy. His name is Daniel.—Mr. Albert Ball sold two calves to Gum and Lakes for \$45.00.—Miss Annie Ball visited home folks Saturday and Sunday. There was a bean hulling at Jesse Richardson's Friday night. There was a large crowd and all report a good time.—Mr. Frank Hatfield, of Kerby Knob, was in this vicinity a few days last week on business.—Born to Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Cox, on the 19th inst., a girl.—F. M. Cox visited at Jas. H. Webb's Saturday night.—Aunt Hannah Eversole, aged 65, died from pneumonia about two weeks ago.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Marcum are all smiles over the arrival of a twelve-pound boy.—The first snow of the season fell Monday, the 20th inst.—Mollie Richardson and family, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Webb spent Sunday with W. C. Webb and family in the bend.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

Sulphur Springs.

Sulphur Springs, Oct. 25.—There has been a considerable amount of

rain in this vicinity for the past few days.—J. C. Brandenburg, H. C. Cole, H. W. Moore, Frances and Amanda Brandenburg and Frankie Rose were at Beattyville on business Saturday.—The Rev. Stryland of Morehead, Ky., has been preaching a series of sermons at the Reform Church of this place, his climax sermon being Saturday night. Text: "How Shall We Escape if We Neglect Such a Great Salvation." A large crowd was present.—The election seems to be getting pretty warm in Owsley and Lee Counties, especially the latter.—Walker Barrett formerly of this place, who was shot near Beattyville and at first was thought to be fatal, is now improving and there are chances for his recovery.

Conkling.

Conkling, Oct. 24.—We have been having some very good rains recently and on the night of the 20th and the day following we had some snow.—John R. Gilbert of South Fork, a highly esteemed citizen and dear man of God, died at his home of paralysis Tuesday, Oct. 14th.—Elder J. W. Anderson, who has been on the sick list for a couple of weeks, we are glad to say is improving.—J. Wilson, merchant at this place, has gone to Louisville this week to purchase his fall and winter stock of goods.—C. Claud Anderson and Miss Jennie J. Elliott of Buckhorn will be visitors at this place over Sunday.—Several of the young folks from this part contemplate going on the excursion to Cincinnati Sunday the 26th.—Mrs. Robert Woods of Nathantown, Jackson County, died of spinal meningitis the 16th. Her remains were brought to Island City; Owsley County, for interment the 17th.—Mrs. Price Congleton and Mrs. Geo. Pendleton and their mother, Mrs. Hampton Flanery of Idamay paid a recent visit to friends and relatives here.—Sam Rupard, a splendid young man of Winchester, is an expected guest at Conkling from Oct. 31st to Nov. 5th. A church has been organized at Wolf Creek by the United Baptists.—A. J. Baker of Cow Creek, candidate for County Judge, spoke at Brookside school house one evening last week.—The Misses Pearl and Eva Taylor and Miss Leatha Ball visited Miss Kate Anderson Sunday afternoon.

Cow Creek.

Cow Creek, Oct. 25.—Some snow fell, Oct. 20th.—Little Elsie Gabbard was sick a few days, but is better.—R. W. Minter has returned home from a visit to relatives at Indian Fields, Ky.—The Misses May and Lucy Gabbard and Jas. R. Gabbard visited relatives at Eversole from Saturday until Monday.—Rev. Watson and Rev. Brown failed to preach at Esau Sunday night on account of rain.—Rev. Ike and Rev. Ed Gabbard preached at Esau Saturday afternoon and at Grassy Branch Saturday night.—Mrs. A. Davidson of Jackson County is visiting relatives in this neighborhood. She is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Moore, on Indian Creek.—Luther Hicks has moved to Wm. Reynolds' farm near the mouth of Indian Creek.—Bonny Calahan is rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy at his home last Saturday.—J. K. Gabbard will move to Booneville in November.—Mrs. Mary Gabbard of Ricetown has had her kitchen recovered this week.—Geo. Richardson is sick. He has been feeble for some time.—The Buckhorn ball team won two games over Oneida last Friday and Saturday.

Posey.

Posey, Oct. 24.—Farmers are busy gathering corn at present.—We have been having good rains for the past week.—Miss Ollie Hughes, a student at the B. C. graded school made a business trip to Beattyville Tuesday.—Miss Mae Ballard is planning to go home with Miss Mae Flanery tonight.—Rev. Harvey Johnston will preach at Clifty church next Saturday night and Sunday at ten o'clock.—Miss Hattie Minter visited at the home of Wm. Flanery last Saturday night and Sunday.—C. B. Rowland has erected a new barn.—Miss Givens Harmon is expecting her mother, Mrs. Harmon, from Danville, Ky., tomorrow, to visit her for a few days.—The Literary Society will be held at the B. C. graded school, Friday night, Oct. 24th.—Several students of the graded school have been absent from school on account of severe colds.—Miss Mary Combs has been confined to her room for two weeks, but we are glad to know that she will soon be able to be in school again.—Mrs. Cynthia Flanery spent a few days

this week with her brother, G. A. Minter, of Jackson County.—The Woman's Improvement Club met in Miss Seville's room last Friday and every one seemed to enjoy themselves. It will meet every two weeks and do some work to help the school.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Orlando.

Orlando, Oct. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Ball and Mr. and Mrs. Graydon Ball attended the Grand Lodge at Louisville this week.—D. G. Clark of Johnetta was here spending Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Singleton of Lancaster are with home folks once more.—Corn is scarce in this part and is selling at 80 cents per bushel.—Mrs. M. T. Thomas was in Mt. Vernon Monday.—Several of the bridge carpenters have been here this week.—A protracted meeting will begin at Maple Grove the first Sunday in November.—School at Maple Grove is doing nicely with Prof. Dickinson as teacher.—Mrs. Rachel Ponder of Dudley was here Saturday shopping.—Mrs. Rosa Payne of Gap was here Saturday attending to some business.

ESTILL COUNTY.

Locust Branch.

Locust Branch, Oct. 24.—We have not had very much rain here yet. Water is still scarce in the wells.—Rev. James Lunsford has an appointment to preach here the fourth Saturday and Sunday.—Farmers are winding up their wheat sowing and sorghum making.—We had our first snow here, Oct. 20th. It was very light.—Dr. Snowden and Flemon French of this place attended the Grand Lodge at Louisville this week.—Dr. Jim Scrivner of Station Camp passed through our town yesterday.—George Powell passed through this vicinity yesterday. He is a candidate for Sheriff of Estill County.

MADISON COUNTY.

Big Hill.

Big Hill, Oct. 27.—Rev. J. W. Par-

THE RED BIRD RIVER.

I
Back among the wooded ranges,
Back among the piled up Mountains
Where the sunlight streams at
noonday,
And the moonbeams golden splendor,
Thru the leafy branches falling;
On the waters that go sweeping,
Foaming, leaping, slowly creeping
Thru the calm and peaceful silence,
Of the forest deep and solemn;
Thru the sunlight and the shadow,
Of the morning noon and evening,
Of the forest deep and solemn,
Goes the graceful Red Bird River,
Flowing onward toward the ocean;
Toward the distant mighty ocean,
Where it disappears forever.

II
Smiling at the blue above it;
Frowning at the passing storm
cloud;
Laughing where the rocks are
largest;
Singing underneath the willows;
Underneath the birch and elm
trees,
Lying silent like a mirror;
Like a bright and placid mirror,
Where the rocky walls are steepest,
And the quiet waters deepest;
Flowing past the lofty Mountains,
Great green mountains dark with
forest,
That look down and smile upon it,
As it murmurs on its journey,
To the ocean broad and storm-
swept,
To the ocean wild and angry,
Where it hides itself forever.

III
Past the boy with pole and fish line,
Past the rafts of mighty timbers
That lie beached upon the sand
bars
Waiting for the yellow waters,
For the flood-tide's yellow waters
On their arms to lift and bear
them;
Past the school house where the
children

Study hard to learn their lessons;
Learn to spell and read and figure;
And when teacher isn't looking,
Learn to scribble notes and whis-
per.

On thru darkness and thru sun-
shine;
Ever onward to the ocean,
To the blue and sparkling ocean,
With whose waters it shall mingle
When its winding course is ended.

IV
Past the humble cots of woodsmen,
Past the homes of honest farmers,
Where life's battle's on in earnest,
For the fields are steep and stony;
And the roads are long and tedious,
Rough and steep and long, and ted-
ious,
And the markets hard to enter;
Over mill dams, under bridges,
Overcoming all obstructions,
Dashing past all interruptions,
Like the brave souls that dwell by
it,
Speeding toward eternal quiet,
Hurrying on to rest unending,
In the bosom of the ocean,
Calm, majestic, changeless ocean,
Where its eager strife is ended.

V
Like the river ever flowing toward
the distant ocean,
So we hurry toward the future,
Rush to meet the distant future,
With its joy and pain and sorrow,
With its hope of peace tomorrow,
Blessed blood-bought peace tomor-
row.
Let us then not waste the moments
For once gone they're gone forever,
And the words that we have spok-
en,
And the deeds our hands are doing,
Shall return at last to meet us
As good friends or foes to greet us,
And shall bless or curse forever
In the land of the hereafter;
Fill with shame or crown with
blessings
Our eternal years unending.
—Chas. S. Knight.

CLAY COUNTY

Burning Springs.

Burning Springs, Oct. 27.—The Rev. C. F. Chestnut passed thru here last Tuesday enroute to the new church which he is having built at Island Creek, Owsley County.—Thomas Rawlings returned to his home last Tuesday after having been away on government business at Silver Creek in Madison County.—Dr. and Mrs. Hornsby returned from a pleasant visit with their son, Dr. Wm. Hornsby of McKee.—J. S. Rawlings and wife are visiting the latter's mother at Brassfield, Ky.—Among the needed and useful improvements are a new cellar, and a good chimney on the premises of Jones, our postmaster. Mr. Montgomery the master chimney builder, built the latter. Mr. Jones has added many good improvements on the Manchester road.—Mrs. Mary Morgan of Laurel has been visiting at the home of Mr. Jesse Morgan.

Vine.

Vine, Oct. 24.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Maupin, a fine girl. Her name is Polly.—Henry Morgan is all smiles over the arrival of a fine boy at his home. They call him Cecil.—Miss Mary Rice is visiting home folks this week.—Garret Marcum is reported on the sick list this week.—The Misses Beckie and Fannie Casteel of Pond Creek spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Nannie Pennington.—Mrs. Harve Hurley and Alice Hurley and daughter are visiting relatives in Garrard County this week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson of Lower Burning Springs spent Saturday and Sunday with rela-

BROTHER KNIGHT WRITES TO FRIENDS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Our long trip is over. We are very glad to report that between July first and October fourteenth Berea extension traversed thirteen counties, holding meetings in thirty-five different places. The net results of this work are as follows: Traveled 447 miles by wagon, 356 miles railroad, delivered 129 ser-



Rev. Charles S. Knight

mons and addresses to 9361 people. During this time God gave us over 180 professed conversions, for which we are very deeply thankful. I wish to give all the praise to God to whom it belongs.

We would further say to our friends among the mountains that we appreciate the kindness and hospitality shown us this summer.

We urge the converts not to forget our instructions, to read their Bibles each day, pray earnestly for strength, take God at His word, and stand out boldly on His side. We are sure if they will confess Him with their lips and with their lives among their friends and neighbors, that He will confess them as His children before His Father and the holy angels. I would urge you all to be baptized and unite with some church if you have not already done so. Make it your business to do unto others as you would like to be done by, every day and hour of your life. If you will do this, happiness will fill your heart and you will bring some of the sunshine of heaven into the lives of others.

Meanwhile, do not forget to pray for us each day. We are very anxious that those of you to whom we are sending sample copies of the Citizen shall subscribe for this splendid paper. This is the one way that we can keep in constant touch with you. The Citizen contains each week food for mind and soul. It contains helpful hints along the line of house-keeping and more modern methods of farming. It will enable you to do as we advised you to do this summer, mix the best brains of the country with your work. Any woman who will follow the instructions constantly published in The Citizen will be a better housekeeper, mother, cook, and home maker. Any man who will run his farm according to the instructions contained in The Citizen will be many dollars ahead at the end of the next year.

We are glad to say that the young people now in Berea from different places we visited this summer are all doing nicely and are glad to be here. Send us all you can. We will take good care of them, give them the best education and send them back to you better physically, mentally and spiritually than they have ever been before.—Send them back to be a blessing to the homes, schools and churches and the whole community in which they live.

We are glad to say that our book of lectures, part of which you saw in pamphlet form, is about ready for distribution. The price of this book is thirty-five cents, in paper covers, and seventy-five in cloth. Anyone living in the mountains

who wishes one or more copies of this book can secure them at reduced rates by writing us personally.

We hope some of our suggestions regarding spelling schools, debates, concerts and entertainments in which local talent can be employed during the winter in dispelling lonesomeness and bringing people together in a social way, will be heeded—that you will stand by your churches, do all you can to improve the schools, help your pastors by attending all services, and praying for them instead of criticizing; and above all things, fix up the roads!

Remember that money spent on good books and travel, if you read the books and remember what you see, is money built into your character. Therefore, instead of spending money on cigarettes and tobacco, to say nothing of moonshine, do as Benjamin Franklin said, "Empty your purses into your head and no one can take it from you."

And now that God may bless you all and help you to live good, true, noble, manly and womanly Christian lives, is the wish of your very sincere friend,

Chas. Spurgeon Knight,
Superintendent of Extension, Berea College.

RICHMOND CATTLE MARKET.

Prices of beef cattle on foot in Richmond at last Court Day were as follows:

Cows.....4 and 5c per lb.
Butcher's stuff 5, 5 1-2 and 6c per lb.
Stock heifers.....5 and 6c per lb.
Feeders (extra).....7c per lb.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn.—No. 2 white 72c, No. 3 white 71 1/4c, No. 4 white 69 3/4c, No. 2 yellow 72 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 71 1/2c, No. 4 yellow 69 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 72 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 71 1/2c, No. 4 mixed 69 3/4c, white ear 73 1/2c, yellow ear 73 1/2c, mixed 73 1/2c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$19, standard timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17, No. 3 timothy \$15, No. 1 clover mixed \$17, No. 2 clover mixed \$15, No. 1 clover \$15, No. 2 clover \$13.

Oats.—No. 2 white 42 1/2c, standard 42 1/2c, No. 3 white 41 1/2c, No. 4 white 39 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 41c, No. 3 mixed 39 1/2c, No. 4 mixed 37 3/8c.

Wheat.—No. 2 red 94 1/2c, No. 3 red 91 1/2c, No. 4 red 83 1/2c.

Eggs.—Prime firsts 30 1/2c, firsts 28 1/2c, ordinary firsts 24 1/2c, seconds 18 1/2c.

Poultry.—Hens, heavy, 14 1/2c; light, 12 1/2c; springers, large, 14 1/2c; small, 16 1/2c; turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 15 1/2c; turkeys, old, 17 1/2c; turkeys, light under 8 lbs, 15 1/2c.

Cattle.—Shippers \$6.50, butchers steers, extra \$7.35, good to choice \$6.75, common to fair \$4.50, heifers, extra \$6.75, good to choice \$5.75, common to fair \$4.50, cows, extra \$6.25, good to choice \$5.25, common to fair \$3.25, canners, \$3.45.

Bulls.—Bologna \$4.50, extra \$6.40, good, fat bulls \$6.25, \$6.50.

Calves.—Extra \$10 to 10.25, fair to good \$7.95, common and large \$4 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—Selected heavy \$8.20 to \$8.30, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.25 to \$8.30, mixed packers \$8.10 to \$8.25, stags \$4.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50 to \$7.85, extra \$7.90, light shippers \$7.25 to \$8.10, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.47.

Sheep.—Extra \$4.50, good to choice \$4.40, common to fair \$2.75.

Lambs.—Extra \$7, good to choice \$6.60 to \$6.90, common to fair \$5.65 to \$6.25.

AUTO OWNER ELECTROCUTED.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—While trying to fix his automobile Stewart Hahn

North Bethlehem, a contractor, was electrocuted in a peculiar manner. Hahn had run a wire from the house to the machine so that he could work underneath it, and must have formed a circuit between the damp ground and a part of the wire which was not insulated. All the incandescent lights in the neighborhood were put out of commission as a result of the accident. The deceased was 30 years old.

\$2.65 for \$1.65

WHILE IT LASTS

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Red Top is the CHEAPEST GOOD ROOF.

No Painting or Patching every year.

FIRE INSURANCE costs less than any other roofing.

No tar to run out, only high grade asphalt used in its

makeup.

You can lay it in zero weather or in July—It's never

soft nor brittle, will not break.

It is GUARANTEED by its manufacturers who will give

you a new roof free of cost if it does not last five years.

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HENRY LENGFELLNER, Manager

Phone 7 or 187 Tinsmith on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.